New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1661. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ANOTHER MURDER ON LONG ISLAND.

Cold-Blooded Murder and Highway Robbery near Jamaica.

The Murderers at Large—Strange Apathy of the People.

At an early hour on Tuesday evening last another diabolical and cold-blooded murder on the highway, for money, was perpetrated on Long Island, near Jamaica, by parties as yet unknown. The particulars, so far as could be gathered on the spot by one of our Reporters, who visited the scene of the murder yesterday afternoon, are as follows:

Mr. SAMUEL CARMAN, a respectable farmer, residing at Foster's Meadow, three miles east of Jamaica,—a son-in-law of JOHN CARPENTER, Esq.—proceeded to Brooklyn Monday morning last, and returning that evening, was last seen alone while passing through the village of Jamaica about 7 o'clock, going towards home in an ordinary two-horse hay wagon. At 7½ o'clock that evening the team, driven by Mr. CARMAN, dashed through the toll-gate on the Hempstead Plank-road, about one mile east of Jamaica, when Mr. [illegible] HOOGLAND, the keeper of the gate, went into the road, and seeing no person in the wagon, supposed that it was only a run-away team, paid but little attention to the matter. A few minutes after this a man in the employ of J. R. SEARING, Esq., of Hempstead, came up the road and notified Mr. HOOGLAND that one of the horses had fallen a little distance beyond the gate. He (Mr. HOOGLAND) proceeded to secure them, while the man before alluded to passed on towards Jamaica. He soon returned to the toll-house, and stated that a man was lying at the road-side near by, apparently much injured. Mr. HOOGLAND, with several others in the vicinity, started for the spot indicated, and after going about 30 rods towards Jamaica, they discovered the body of a man lying in the snow, some eight feet from the road, which was subsequently identified as that of Mr. CARMAN. When found, he was lying face downward, and upon being raised from the ground he gasped several times and expired in their arms.

The body was taken to the toll-house and examined by Dr. WM. D. WOOD. He found the skull at the back of the head badly broken, as though it had been struck several hard blows with some heavy, blunt instrument, the fracture extending over three inches. Over the right eye was a cut, apparently made by some sharp instrument, nearly severing the eye-lid; above the left eye was another severe wound, and a hole in the left cheek extending downward some two and a half inches. There was also considerable of a cut at the side of the mouth, and marks upon the throat, indicating that the man had been choked. No other marks of violence were found, but the injury in the back of the head was sufficient to have caused death.

The snow, where the body was found, was covered with blood, and spots of blood were traced to where the cap of deceased was found, nearly half a mile further in toward the village of Jamaica. Near the body was also found a white oak club, about four feet in length and two and a half inches square at the largest end. The other end has the corners smoothed off, to hold in the hand, resembling very much a roughly made bat-club. About one foot of the large end of this club is besmeared with blood, and, also, there is upon it a quantity of human hair. This was the weapon, undoubtedly, used by the murderer or murderers in giving the fatal blow. On the right hand of deceased was a glove, over which was drawn a thick woolen mitten; the left hand was bare, but the mitten and glove for this hand were found some twenty feet from the body.

The right pantaloons pocket was turned inside out, and was stained with blood. It is not known yet what amount of money he had with him, but it is well known that it was his habit to carry a pocket-book in that pocket; this has not been found. It is supposed that he had $50 or $60 in this pocket-book, besides a check on the Central Bank, Brooklyn. There can be no mistake but that this was a foul murder and robbery.

Deceased was between 34 and 35 years of age, inoffensive and temperate in his habits, and leaves a wife and four children to mourn his untimely end. His body remained at the Toll House until yesterday afternoon, when it was taken to Foster's Meadow, the residence of his family.

Yesterday morning word was dispatched to Coroner BOYD, of Flushing, who arrived in Jamaica about noon, and at 3½ o'clock impanneled the following Jury, at the hotel of WM. DURLAND:

JOHN S. SNEDEKER, Foreman.
A. S. Hendrickson, Wm. L. Denton, Albert Snediker,
[illegible] C. Wright, S. Henderson, W. C. Hendrickson,
Howard Pearsall, Walter Smith.

The Jury having previously viewed the body, proceeded to take testimony. Several witnesses were examined, and the material portions of their testimony we have given in the above statement. The Jury rendered a verdict that death was caused by the blow upon the back of the head, inflicted with the club shown, in the hands of some person to them unknown.

It seems almost impossible that a murder could have been committed where this was without the immediate detection of the perpetrators, and we think the residents in the vicinity deserve censure for their apparent apathy in the matter—for had they acted promptly and energetically, the murderers could not have escaped. The Sheriff of the County, Mr. HENDRICKSON, received no information of the murder until 10 o'clock yesterday morning—*fifteen* hours after the man was found dead at the side of the road.

The road upon which this offence was committed is one of the most traveled in the vicinity of New-York,—the travel is constant,—and is very thickly settled, and only half a mile from the village of Jamaica. But a minute before the deceased's team came dashing through the toll-gate, a farmer's wagon had passed and several others were just behind.

As soon as Sheriff HENDRICKSON heard of the murder he sent officers in different directions; and at Rockaway yesterday two Italians were arrested upon suspicion—but they were soon discharged, sufficient evidence having been brought forward to satisfy the officer that they could not have been on the spot at the time.

A clue has been obtained of the murderers, which if promptly followed up, it may not even now be too late to secure them. We are not at liberty to state what this clue is, but Sheriff HENDRICKSON felt confident that he was on the right track last night. About 3 o'clock Monday afternoon two strange men were seen in the vicinity of this murder. Mr. DITMAS, of Jamaica, passed them at this hour, and one of them beckoned with a club for him to stop. The club he thinks was similar to the one shown before the Coroner's Jury. He put the whip to his horse, as he thought they looked like suspicious characters. No words passed between them. Two men of a similar description were seen at this spot by a citizen of Jamaica, less than an hour before the murder. There is but little doubt but what these men were the perpetrators of this bloody murder. That the murderers were hurried in their work is evident from the fact that $24 75 in the vest pocket of deceased, escaped their notice, and why the fact that a murder had been committed, was not generally made known, and why those who did know of it, did not turn out *en masse* and scour the country at once, is past our comprehension.

It is but a few days since Mr. CHARLES SIMONSON was knocked down and robbed on the Merrick Plank Road, and now lies at the point of death from injuries there received. If the residents of the suburban districts do not wish to see the number of these horrid crimes increase in their midst, they must be more vigilant and make greater efforts to secure the offenders when a shocking murder like this is committed. By their apathy in this case, they but invite villains to seek their prey among them. It certainly must be a safe place for them to exercise their avocation, when so many crimes are committed on the highways, almost under the very windows of houses, and the perpetrators escape even an arrest.

Unless the murderers in this case are ferreted out, the citizens of Jamaica and vicinity may expect no clemency for the future; they should never dare to travel the roads, unless in armed bands, even in the day time, and never think of going out at night.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

JAMAICA, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The most brutal and daring murder ever perpetrated in this vicinity, was committed on Tuesday evening within the corporate bounds of this village. The circumstances elicited before the Coroner's Jury, now in session, were as follows: About 7½ o'clock, the gate at East Jamaica being shut and fastened, a team of horses attached to a farm wagon ran against the gate with such violence as to force it open and permit them to pass through. They ran about twenty rods and fell opposite the residence of J. H. BAILEY, Esq. Just as they stopped, a hired man, in the employ of J. A. SEARING, Esq., of Hempstead Branch, passed; he informed Mr. HOOGLAND, the gate-keeper, whence the horses were. They both thought the horses had run away, and Mr. H. was about going to look for the driver. Mr. SEARING's man started on his journey to Jamaica, and had proceeded but about ten rods when he saw a man lying by the side of the road speechless, supposed then to have fallen from the wagon. He went back and informed Mr. HOAGLAND, who, with some of the neighbors, went to the relief of the wounded man. He was taken to the toll-gate, and upon producing a light it was evident that a foul and brutal murder had been committed. After an ineffectual attempt to procure a Coroner, proceedings were suspended until this morning. The news that a market-man had been murdered in the bounds of the village, on a public highway—the plank-road from Jamaica to Hempstead—created intense excitement. The citizens far and near assembled to see the body and learn the particulars. This morning the body was recognized to be the body of SAMUEL CARMAN, of Foster's Meadow. The skull was found to have been fractured by a heavy blow, no doubt from a club, as one was found near the body, bloody. The bottom of the wagon was bloody, indicating from the loss of blood that the blow was a violent one. The face was cut in several places, causing the supposition that more than one person was engaged in the affray. His right pantaloons pocket had been rifled. In his vest pockets were $24. As the body was found within about eleven rods of the toll gate, the villains probably had not time to rifle the pockets, for the horses were running at full speed, and they dare not go through the gate with the wounded man in the wagon, or be found rifling his pockets if they threw him out of it. He leaves a wife and four small children. His cap was found about half a mile from the gate, on the road to Jamaica. There are seven houses between the place where the cap was found and the spot where his body was discovered.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—[illegible], and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph Office—No. 21 Wall street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings Before the Investigating Committee—Examination of the Editor of the Times.

Last of the Woodworth Planing Machine Patent—The British Minister.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

MR. RAYMOND, Editor of the DAILY TIMES, appeared before the House Committee of Investigation to-day. He declined to state the name of the writer of the article in the TIMES of the 6th inst., but avowed his responsibility for it. He maintained the duty of the Press to act on moral convictions, and stated in answer to questions, that he had received ample information to satisfy him that there was corruption in Congress; that this was necessarily second-hand evidence, and that he declined giving the names of his informants, as he could not do so without a violation of confidence—and besides it was unnecessary.

The Committee urged that the investigation must fall through if Mr. RAYMOND refused to produce this testimony. Mr. RAYMOND replied, that he did not so understand it; on the contrary, the House took special pains to repudiate all idea that the investigation was ordered in consequence of anything published in the TIMES. It is supposed that the Committee took the hint.

Your Correspondent will testify to-morrow. You may be assured that this affair will not prove barren of results. Startling exposures may be looked for, and a general storm.

The House Committee on Patents to-day agreed upon a unanimous report against the extension of the Woodworth Planing Machine patent. This buries the case, which its proprietors abandoned some time ago.

The rumor that Lord ELGIN is coming here as Minister from Great Britain, is not credited in diplomatic circles, because, having been Governor General of Canada, to accept an Ambassadorship would be to take a lower position, instead of advancing in the line of promotion. S.

A Branch Mint for the City of New-York—New Postage Arrangements—Mail Contracts—The Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

A bill was introduced in the House, to-day, by Mr. LETCHER, for the establishment of a Branch Mint in the City of New-York, and placing its control and regulation under the Director of the Philadelphia Mint. It provides for the coinage of gold and silver; for the appointment of necessary officers, and for the erection of suitable buildings and machinery, in connection with the Assay-Office.

The single rate of postage upon letters addressed to the following places, *via* England, and intended to be forwarded by the British packets, *via* Marseilles, will hereafter be, (prepayment required,) Egypt and China, excepting Alexandria and Hong Kong, thirty-nine cents; Java, Borneo, Labuan, Sumatra, Moluccas and Philippine Islands, each forty-nine cents. On letters to Alexandria, Hong Kong and the British Possessions in India, the United States postage only, of twenty-one or five cents—according as they are dispatched by the United States or British packets—must be prepaid in this country. In consequence of the reduction in the French transit rates on letters forwarded from the United Kingdom through France to Spain, the postage between the United States and Spain, *via* England and France, will be hereafter (prepayment compulsory) not exceeding a quarter of an ounce, thirty-seven cents; not exceeding half an ounce forty-three cents; not exceeding three-fourths of an ounce eighty cents, and not exceeding an ounce eighty-six cents.

The Senate's Post-Office Committee Bill empowers the Postmaster-General to enter into contracts with Companies to carry the mails on Railroads, now or hereafter to be completed, not to exceed once daily each way, for a term of eight years, the contractors to have the privilege to import, without payment of any other duties, all iron necessary to be used during the continuance of their contract. Mr. BIGLER, who dissented from the views of the majority, has prepared a report in which he says, among other objections, the bill proposes special legislation to advance the interests of railroad companies to the imminent prejudice of manufacturers of railroad iron, and that the manifest tendency of such a measure would be to subject the Government to imposition, if not frauds on the Administration of its revenues and postal system.

Mr. RAYMOND, editor of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, was under examination to-day before the Corruption Investigation Committee.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The Senate passed the House bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy.

IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS.

Mr. BENJAMIN reported a bill making appropriation for the improvement, by contract, of the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio and Arkansas rivers.

Mr. BENJAMIN remarked that, at the last session, bills were referred to the Committee on Commerce to provide for such objects; but the Committee being unable to agree upon the subject, no report was then made. The proposition in those bills was to advertise for certain numbers of hands to go to work in removing the various obstructions in those rivers by contract, but the Committee found great difficulties in the way of such a system, and accordingly reported that now before the Senate, the consideration of which, he would ask at an early day.

The bill proposes to have the Western rivers divided into convenient sections, and then advertise by contract for the removal of all obstructions to the navigation of each section, whether from stumps, snags, sunken wrecks, rocks, logs, or of whatever nature, either in the main channel of the river or in the channels leading to the various ports and landings. It provides that no money shall be paid on any contract until the entire work undertaken shall be completed and inspected by suitable officers of the Topographical Corps of Engineers. The bill includes various appropriations, which do not exceed $150,000 per annum for five years. For that sum the Committee have ascertained that contracts could certainly be made, by which all these Western rivers could be kept entirely clear of the obstructions at present so destructive to life and property. At the end of five years, when these rivers are to be delivered up to the Government entirely free from obstructions, a continuous appropriation of one-third of that sum will keep them clear.

DESERTERS FROM THE NAVY.

Mr. HOUSTON offered a resolution, which lies over, calling on the President to inform the Senate of the number of deserters from the Navy since the passage of the act to provide for the efficiency of the Navy—the cause of the return from the Pacific station of certain officers—and in relation to the resignation of any commissioned officers recently serving in the East India squadron.

The House bill, providing for the settlement of the claims of officers of the Revolution, was advocated by Mr. BELL, of New-Hampshire, and opposed by Mr. CLAY. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

A large number of bills on different subjects were introduced by various gentlemen, among them one by Mr. CARLILE, equalizing grants of lands to the several States.

One by Mr. LETCHER, establishing a branch Mint in the City of New-York.

By Mr. COLFAX, abolishing the duty on sugar.

By Mr. WOODWORTH, for a Railroad and Telegraph to the Pacific.

By Mr. HERBERT, granting alternate sections of land to California for railroad purposes; and also a bill providing for the sale of surveyed lands in that State.

By Mr. WAKEFIELD, for the erection of public buildings, and military roads in Kansas.

By Mr. WOOD, for one or more railroads from the Mississippi to the Pacific; and one by Mr. FLORENCE, equalizing Army, Navy and Marine pensions.

THE TARIFF.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill.

Mr. AKERS, in reply to Mr. BOWIE's remarks yesterday, defended the American Party from the charge of proscription of persons of foreign birth, and vindicated their position towards the Roman Catholic Church. He deprecated the discussion of the Slavery question as of a mischievous tendency, saying in this connection: Up to 1854 a majority of the Southern Representatives voted to sustain the Missouri Compromise, and he asked whether it was just to charge him with Free-Soilism because he had opposed the repeal of that measure.

Mr. DURFEE maintained that not only is it the constitutional power, but the duty of the Government, to protect and encourage the industrial pursuits of the country. He particularly spoke of the justice of admitting free of duty the materials which enter into American manufactures; so that in this respect we should be placed on a footing with the English manufacturers. He could give his support to any bill which should contain a judicious discrimination in favor of American industry.

Mr. LETCHER wished to know whether the bill or the substitute by Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, was not a mere man of straw set up to be fought for at present, and whether when the discussion shall be closed he intended to introduce another bill, speak on it for an hour, and then terminate the debate without affording others an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied that he set up no man of straw; but it might become necessary to move a substitute for the Bill after its consideration in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. No advantage would be taken of any gentleman.

Mr. LETCHER said that some definite measure ought now to be presented by a majority of the Committee on Ways and Means in order to arrive at just conclusions.

Mr. CAMPBELL wished to know whether a minority of the Committee had presented a scheme on which they would stand; and whether Mr. LETCHER intended to sustain Mr. BOYCE's Bill for a Horizontal Tariff for revenue alone.

Mr. LETCHER replied, that when the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means present a proposition on which they will stand or fall, the minority will present their substitute for it. But the latter cannot now present their substitute for a bill which the majority say they will abandon.

Mr. CAMPBELL denied that the majority intend abandoning the principles on which the bill is founded, and which are set forth in their report on the Tariff.

The Committee rose.

Various tariff amendments were offered and ordered to be printed, and the House adjourned.

Meeting of the United States Agricultural Society.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The United States Agricultural Society met here at 10 o'clock this morning. There was a larger attendance than ever before, twenty-eight State and Territorial Agricultural Boards and State Societies being represented. Among the audience were President PIERCE and many Senators and Representatives. The President of the Society, Mr. WILDER, read the Annual Address, containing many practical suggestions, and showing the Society to be in a flourishing condition. A Business Committee was appointed. Several interesting debates occupied the morning.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

PROTESTS IN BOTH HOUSES AGAINST THE ELECTION OF MR. CAMERON AS UNITED STATES SENATOR.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

A protest was presented in the Senate to-day against the election of Mr. CAMERON, because he did not receive a concurrent majority in each House, and because the Senate failed to comply with the law requiring the appointment of a Teller, and the nomination of candidates on the day before the meeting of the Convention. The protest is signed by 14 Senators. The consideration of the matter was postponed in consequence of the absence of Mr. BROWNE. A similar protest was presented in the House and debated warmly. A proposal to place the protest on the journal was lost, no quorum voting. A call of the House was ordered, pending which the House adjourned.

The Indignation Meeting of the Philadelphia Keystone Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The Keystone Club held an indignation meeting here this evening.

President RANKIN presided. Speeches were made by EDWARD POWERS, STEPHEN REMAK and others, denouncing the treason in the strongest terms. Mr. POWERS predicted that Mr. FORNEY's prospects, though shattered for a time, would be vastly improved eventually, and this treason elevate him to the Presidency of the Republic.

Resolutions were adopted, holding up FOSTER and his friends and WAGGONSELLER, TEBE and MANEAR to the execration of the Democratic Party; and openly accusing the latter of corruption and receiving Middletown Bank Notes for their votes.

A Committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the United States Senate, to inquire into the illegality of the election.

United States Senator from Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

JAMES A. BAYARD and M. W. BATES were nominated by the Democrats for United States Senators at Dover last night,—Mr. BAYARD for the long term. The election is fixed for this afternoon.

Minnesota Legislature.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The Legislature of Minnesota met on the 7th instant. The Council elected JOHN B. BRISBIN, of St. Paul, President. The House at latest dates had failed to organize.

From Rio Janeiro.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, SHIP NEWS, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

By way of Bahia we have Rio Janeiro dates to the 29th of November. The circular of Messrs. MAXWELL, WRIGHT & Co., dated Rio, Nov. 21, states that the stock of American FLOUR on hand was 50,000 bbls., and that the withdrawal of the River Platte demand, with free receipts, had caused much depression, and small sales only could be made at $19@$20 for Baltimore; 23$500@24 for Richmond, and 20@21 for other brands. COFFEE—Sales since 13th Nov., 70,000 bags at former quotations, with a slight decline upon lots. Good firsts quoted at 4$700@4$800; Lots, 4$600@4$650. Exchange on England nominal at 27⅛ ₧ cent. A later circular, of the 29th, reports no variation in COFFEE or Exchanges.

Arrivals—Barks *Creole*, Baltimore; *Mystery* and *Speedwell*, Boston; *Acme*, New-York; sloop *Carioca*, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Barks *Emily* and *White Cloud*, for New-York; *Antelope*, for Baltimore.

The American departures from the 13th to the 21st of November took an aggregate of 40,000 bags of coffee.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

A petition was presented from the Trustees of the Children's Hospital, asking for relief.

The following bills were reported upon favorably:

The Flushing Female Academy.

To amend the law relative to foreign corporations.

Relative to the Marine Court of New-York.

Relative to mechanics furnishing or repairing machinery.

To incorporate the American Guano Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BROOKS, for amending the charter of the a Nursery and Child's Hospital.

By Mr. PETTY, for increasing the powers of notaries public.

Relative to the Police Department of New-York. It is the same as last year, except that no Commissioners are named, that being left to be decided in the Committee of the Whole.

For amending the charter of New-York.

By Mr. SPENCER, to appropriate $50,000 for the erection of an Executive Mansion.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. C. P. SMITH, to amend the Brooklyn School law.

By Mr. MADDEN, to amend the Insurance law.

The Senate went into Executive Session.

The argument in the BAKER and SICKLES case was continued, and do other business was done.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The following petitions were presented:

For an International Bridge Company.

For a change of the General Banking Law.

To amend the act relative to the collection of taxes in Brooklyn.

From JOHN B. MUSSEY, of Newport, borrower of money, and from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, asking for a modification of the Usury laws.

For a New-York Omnibus-driver's Association.

For a Polytechnic College for the diffusion of information about engineering, mining, &c.

From the New-York Typographical Society, asking for relief.

From the American Geographical Society for a ship canal from the Hudson River to Lake Champlain.

Several petitions for a Prohibitory Liquor law, and for aid to Agricultural Societies were also presented.

The Appropriation bill of last year was reported and made a special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The report of the Auditor of the Canal Department was presented. [We publish it elsewhere.]

NOTICES OF BILLS.

In relation to the compensation of Loan Commissioners.

To amend the law of divorce.

By Mr. JOHN J. REILLY, to amend the pawnbrokers' law of New-York.

For better provision for paupers, criminals, and the insane.

To legalize divorces for desertion and inhuman treatment.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To incorporate Turnverein of New-York.

To amend the Police laws of the City of New-York.

For the extension of time generally for the collection of taxes.

To protect the citizens of the City of New-York from imposition by the City Railroad Companies.

To provide for the disposition of head-money in New-York and its disposition by the Seamen's Fund Trustees.

Mr. JONES' resolution that it is inexpedient to introduce a Prohibitory Liquor Law this session was called up by Judge FOOT, who made some remarks repudiating the charge made against the Republican Party, that they would desert prohibition now that they are in power. He proposed an amendment as follows:

Resolved, That the introduction of a Prohibitory Law during the present session is expedient.

This was laid on the table.

On the resolution coming up to grant the use of the Assembly Chamber for a lecture on Kansas, Mr. JONES opposed it on the ground that a new rule was contemplated for not letting any person have the use of the Assembly Chamber. After debate a resolution was adopted declaring that the use of the Chamber would not be granted to any person or associations but those of the State.

A resolution was adopted calling for information from the Bank Superintendent regarding the prospect of recovery on the bills of the Lewis County Bank.

Mr. GREEN introduced a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Five to report on the propriety of abolishing the death penalty. Lost—27 members only voting in its favor.

The following Committees have been announced:

On Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Wakeman, Sherman, Tiffany, Sluyter and Hartford.

On Railroads—Messrs. Hogeboom, Wakeman, Smith, T. Townsend and Rose.

On Banks—Messrs. Van Allen, Richmond, Leavenworth, J. B. Dickson and T. Fink.

On Insurance—Messrs. Pomeroy, Babcock, Ames, Woods and Mulligan.

On Claims—Messrs. Wooster, Purdy, Pelt, Rose, and Hanford.

News from Havana and Mexico.

FEARFUL STORM OFF VERA CRUZ—TWO MEN-OF-WAR WRECKED AND EIGHTY LIVES LOST—COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The steamship *Isabel*, from Havana and Key West on the 10th inst., has arrived here. The health of Dr. KANE was improving.

A great storm had occurred off Vera Cruz. Numerous vessels were wrecked, including the ship-of-war *Guadaloupe* and steamer *Iturbide*. Eighty persons on board the latter were lost.

The fish monopoly at Cuba had been annulled, and foreign vessels were allowed to sell. The weather was cool, but beautiful. Sugars firm and inactive. New Molasses was coming in freely. Coffee, good seconds, selling at $16 50@$17 50. Freights and exchanges were improving. The schooner *Louisa*, from New-York for Apalachicola, had arrived at Key West in distress.

Extensive Forgeries Discovered in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

It is reported that the name of DANIEL DESHON, of the firm of DESHON & SON, of this City, has been forged to a large amount; thirty thousand dollars of the forged paper having been discovered among the assets of the defunct Canton Bank of China, Maine. The paper is now in the possession of a Boston Bank. The $30,000 of forged paper brought to light was discovered at the Exchange and Mercantile Banks, Bangor, and the Canton Bank. The paper bore the signature of A. K. NORRIS, Janesville, Wis., and was indorsed, DANIEL DESHON. It is stated that these indorsements were made at Janesville last Fall, by a son of Mr. DESHON who attached his father's name to several notes drawn by Mr. NORRIS; and also, that the son attached the name of his father to blank paper left at Janesville to be filled up.

Movements of Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER MERLIN AT HALIFAX FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The steamship *Merlin*, from St. Johns, N. F., *via* Sydney, C. B., arrived at this port last night. CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., was amongst her passengers, and we understand he will leave for Boston and New-York by the steamer *America*, now nearly due from Liverpool. Mr. FIELD has taken measures to have the coast of Newfoundland surveyed early in the Spring, with a view to the selection of the most desirable place to bring the trans-Atlantic cable ashore; and also for the construction of the land-line which may be necessary to connect the wires of the present line with the Atlantic cable.

The new light-house upon Cape Race was completed and lighted on Dec. 15, and can be discerned from a long distance at sea.

ARRIVAL OF THE NASHVILLE AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville* Capt. THOMAS D. EWEN, from New-York, arrived here this (Monday) evening at 8 o'clock.

THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The U. S. M. steamship *Alabama* arrived here to-day, in sixty hours from New-York.

SAILING OF THE NIAGARA FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The B. M. steamship *Niagara* sailed at noon to-day, with 25 passengers for Halifax and 37 for Liverpool. She took out $256,000 in American gold bars.

The Slave Troubles.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The County Court of New-Kent County, Va., is engaged trying several negroes, charged with inciting insurrection. One negro has been convicted, and is sentenced to be hung, and it is supposed that another would meet the same fate.

United States Supreme Court.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

James H. Ure, of the steamer *Gipsy*, plaintiff in error vs. *James M.* and *Cyrus C. Jones*—defendant in error.—Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court. The steamer *Gipsy* was navigating the Mississippi, on a dark night, and struck a flat-boat which was tied near the bank of the river, just below a wood-yard, sinking the boat and cargo. Suit was brought against the steamer to recover the value of the cargo lost, the court below sustaining the libel. The Supreme Court say that the steamer in leaving the channel of the river and running so near the bank, and at a point too where boats were in the habit of lying up to avoid collision with boats running, did not exercise proper care, and was properly responsible for damages, although the flat-boat displayed no light. Judgment of Circuit Court affirmed.

James Stevens, plaintiff in error, vs. *Gladden & Proud*, defendants in error.—Mr. Justice MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court. Libel to recover $4,000 damages, for an infringement of plaintiff's patent Topographical Map of Rhode Island. Defendants purchased the engraved plates, and struck 2,000 copies of the map. The Court held that the purchase of the plates gave no authority to print—but that the plaintiff had failed in the Court below to make a proper record for the consideration of the Supreme Court. Proper exceptions had not been taken, and hence the judgment below would be affirmed with costs. (NOTE.—The plaintiff in the Court below, in order to save counsel fees, attended to his case, in *propria persona*. The result is the loss of a good cause, and a heavy bill of costs.)

David A. Segar, ex parte.—Chief-Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court. The prayer was for a mandamus to the Territorial Court of Minnesota, requiring the Court to reinstate the petitioner as an attorney of the Court. The power of admitting and dismissing attorneys is strictly *judicial*, and if exercised within the jurisdiction of the Court, a mandamus will not lie. The Chief-Justice remarked that the exercise of this judicial power should not be arbitrary or despotic, but the rights of the bar as well as of the Court should be carefully guarded. Prayer dismissed.

The argument in the case of *Bell* vs. *Hearne* was continued.

Wesley Williams, Garnishee of Edward Mahone, Plaintiff in Error, vs. *Hill, McLean & Co.*, Defendants in Error.—This was a plea in debt. The defendant being possessed of no property in the State a writ of garnishment was obtained, and the garnishee answered that he had sold certain property of the debtor to satisfy a mortgage, and a surplus remained in his hands. This surplus, however, had been paid on other debts in his hands, under the direction of Mahone, and sundry promissory notes were produced to prove the indebtedness, all dated anterior to the judgment. No *consideration* for these notes was proven. Mr. Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, deciding that the surplus could not be withheld as security for advances made subsequent to the execution of the mortgage deed, although a parol agreement to that effect might be proven. Declarations or admissions of the debtor could not be received as evidence. Such evidence could easily be manufactured.

The writ of garnishment sustained.

Jean Louis Provost, plaintiff in error, vs. *C. E. Greneaux*, Treasurer of the State of Louisiana.—Under a statute of Louisiana the estates of deceased foreigners were taxed ten per cent. Provost died in 1851, leaving a large estate to his family in France. In 1853 the treaty with France was negotiated, securing to the citizens of the respective countries exemption from any taxation not imposed on natives. The claim to the Louisiana estates was set up in 1854. The question then arose, was the State tax of ten per cent. due and collected off of these estates.

Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, holding that the rights of the State attached at the date of the death, in 1851, and could not be divested by treaty stipulations in 1853, although there was no assertion of the right until after the latter date.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Case No. 46.—*Augustus Hemenway*, claimant of ship *Independence*, vs. *William R. Fisher*.—Argument commenced for appellant, and continued for appellee.

United States Court of Claims.

William H. Russel vs. *The United States.*—Judge SCARBOROUGH delivered the opinion of the Court. Claimant was Collector of the District of Monterey, in California, appointed March 13, and sworn in June 23, 1851. The Government disallowed his pay during those periods. The Court say the salary should commence from the date of appointment.

Two other points were decided, viz:

1. Without the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Government is not liable for expenses incurred by collectors.

2. Volunteers under Col. Fremont were dependent on the action of Congress as regards pay, and their names must appear on the muster rolls to entitle them.

Harvey Heights vs. *United States.*—Judge BLACKFORD delivered the opinion of the Court.—This was a claim for property destroyed or taken on Lake Champlain by Com. McDONOUGH—and upon the facts proven the Court reported a bill allowing claimants $666 61.

Egleston & Battell vs. *United States.*—Judge SCARBOROUGH delivered the opinion of the Court—That duties were chargeable on the price of iron only where purchased, and not where delivered—BLACKFORD dissenting.

Judge SCARBOROUGH also delivered the favorable opinion of the Court in twelve other cases, claiming refunding of duties where liquors had leaked out of the barrels—BLACKFORD dissenting in each case.

The Court appointed S. G. GEORGE a commissioner at Vasalia to take testimony.

Col. Forney's Organ on his Defeat.

[*Choice Extracts from the Pennsylvanian's leader of yesterday.*]

THE BUZZARD'S FEAST.—Yesterday will long be remembered as the most disgraceful day in the political annals of Pennsylvania. Corruption has triumphed—villany has been successful, and CAMERON, whose name is but a synonyme for all that is vile and infamous in politics, has been chosen, not to represent, but to disgrace our noble old Commonwealth in the United States Senate, for the next six years. Despised by every honest man, of all political organizations; proved over and over again to be morally and politically dishonest; false, in turn, to every party—to every political sentiment—to almost every obligation that honorable men respect—a Pennsylvania Legislature has been found weak enough, and base enough, to exalt him to a seat in the highest political assemblage of the country. All are familiar with the many base arts and appliances by which this bold, bad, cunning man, has, for years, ministered to his ambition. * * *

That SIMON CAMERON owes his election to corrupt means no man doubts. The air has been poisoned for months past with rumors of his machinations. His emissaries of corruption have been dispatched to many quarters of the State, and his friends have boasted repeatedly that he had purchased, as meat is bought in the shambles, enough miserable money-loving traitors to secure his election. The Democrats who voted for him could by no possibility have had any other than a corrupt motive to sustain him. * * * * * * *

The effect of this transaction upon Mr. FORNEY, personally, will be rather beneficial than otherwise. Dear as he has always been to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, whom he has served so long and so well, he never occupied so proud a place in their affections as he does at this moment. Stricken down by the shameless treason of three wretches, whose venal hearts are dead to every ennobling sentiment, and who will be remembered, hereafter, only to be despised, and by the factious spirit of other men from whom the Democracy had a right to expect better conduct, he is beyond the reach of their power, and can well afford to despise their opposition. His fame will gain but new lustre from their course, and his hold upon the hearts of the people of Pennsylvania be but strengthened and increased. Glad as we would have been to have seen him represent Pennsylvania in the United States Senate, we doubt not that some other sphere, perhaps of equal honor and usefulness, is reserved for him.

We regret the result of the Senatorial election yesterday, because it entailed dishonor and disgrace upon our Commonwealth, and, if CAMERON is allowed to go into the United States Senate, because that body itself will be dishonored by his presence. We regret it because the Democracy have been taught that they have nurtured in their bosom base miscreants who have rewarded their generous confidence with the vilest baseness and perfidy. We regret it because the clearly ascertained will of the State has been trampled down and overslaughed—the popular sentiment ignored, and because the great principles upon which only the Government can be safely and judiciously administered have lost a noble advocate and friend in the great body where judgment is passed upon the policy of the nation.

THE CANAL ENLARGEMENT.—The Erie Canal is worth more than a river of gold 360 miles long, and four feet deep. The Erie Canal has built up Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Utica, into great commercial towns, planted five hundred villages, and made this the Empire State; has brought up from New-York every year the cargoes of a dozen fleets, carried down the harvests of an empire, poured a stream of chinking coin into the pockets of "merchant princes," and floated such wealth as never freighted Spanish argosies, all under convoy of two lean horses and a small boy in ragged trowsers. It has set millions of laborers to work in the lumber forests of the North, the salt wells of Syracuse, the wheat fields of the Genesee Valley and the prairies; cheapened the cost of the spade in the farmer's hands, the coat on his back, and the sugar in his good wife's tea, more than all the repeals of all the iron duties, wool duties and sugar duties that ever were talked about in Congress. It has done all this besides paying for itself, and yielding a handsome revenue to the State.

Yet now, when population and business have doubled, some short-sighted politicians hesitate whether it will be safe to increase the size of the Canal to meet it.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Another Letter from Col. Benton—Still Harping on Ladies.

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 13.

TREMONT HOUSE, BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 9, 1857.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON: In my letter dated on Christmas day, and kindly inserted in your columns, I made some off-hand remarks for the purpose of recommending the use of the word "woman" instead of "lady." There is certainly nothing to which SHAKESPEARE's maxim more fully applied, that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet;" but I confess to a strong preference of the now unfashionable term over the more elegant one so frequently substituted for it.

In stating my objections to the latter, I observed that it was not found in the Bible, nor in any Greek or Roman book; and this remark has not only procured for me the honor of several private communications, but has been the subject of comment—jocose and serious—in many respectable journals. May I ask the accustomed courtesy of the *Intelligencer* for the insertion of a collective reply?

As I was writing a letter *currente calamo*, and not delivering a philological lecture, I did not enter at length or with technical precision into the subject; but what I meant to say and what I did say was, that the word to which I objected was not found in any Greek or Roman book nor in the Bible. It is sufficiently apparent, from my connecting the Bible with Greek and Latin books, that I spoke of originals, not translations. If, therefore, some diligent critic should find the word "lady" in an English version of CICERO or PLUTARCH, (which might easily be done,) it would not conflict with my statement. Nor is that statement affected by the discovery made by several of my correspondents and newspaper censors, (by the help of a concordance?) that the same word occurs in three books in the Old Testament and one of the New in our English version of the Scriptures.

But here a new wonder occurs. What could BENTON mean by saying that the English word "lady" was not found in any Latin, Greek or Hebrew book? Was he guilty of the monstrous platitude (as some of my sagacious commentators intimate) of asserting that the English language is not Latin, Greek nor Hebrew; or did he mean something rational, coherent, and bearing on the subject?

I hope I shall not be again accused of "egotism" if I think the latter a little more probable. I meant to urge that it furnished a presumption against the necessity of using "lady" instead of "woman" in ordinary parlance, that no word corresponding to the former existed in the languages of the great nations from which we derive the records of our religion and so much of our intellectual culture. If the most civilized nations of antiquity on all occasions spoke of the female sex in words corresponding with "woman," it seemed to me at least probable that we had no need of any other.

And here the occurrence of the words "lady" and "ladies" in three books of the Old Testament and one of the New, in the English translation of the Bible, (in all six times, while "woman" and "women," I find by the Concordance, occur not far from two hundred and fifty times,) confirms my view of the subject; for in every one of those five or six cases, as I learn from a friend acquainted with the originals, the Hebrew and Greek words really imply station, authority and power—sometimes sovereign power—and in no one of them simply "woman."

In fact the word "lady" in English, (whatever its etymology, which is a matter of dispute,) is certainly the feminine of "lord." It originally implied—and when used in our admirable translation of the Bible it unquestionably implied—rank, dignity, and station. As the mind willingly transfers to eminent moral worth the appellatives of eminent station, the term may still be properly applied to those admirable women in every rank of life who "derive their patent of nobility from Heaven." It also has its appropriate place in the metaphorical language of rhetoric, poetry, pleasantry, and satire, of which last I quoted two striking examples in my former communication to the *Intelligencer*. But I remain of the opinion that, for every purpose of civility, respect, or affection, in public address or private intercourse, "woman" is by far the simpler, kindlier, and more expressive term; and, therefore, "young women" for the single, and "matrons" for the married, (*wives, mothers,*) are my usual terms of address for those whom we cannot honor too much—nor enough.

And now, gentlemen, though "man that is born of woman is of few days and full of trouble," I think I shall not again trouble you on the subject.

Respectfully, THOMAS H. BENTON.

The Re-election of Mr. Sumner.

From the Boston Journal, 13th.

We take pleasure in stating that the Senate, in concurrence with the House, this forenoon, reelected Hon. CHARLES SUMNER as United States Senator for the six years commencing on the 4th of March next. *Every member was in his seat, and Mr. Sumner received every vote.*

The circumstances connected with the selection of CHARLES SUMNER are in marked contrast with those which attended his first election. The long struggle which preceded his election for the first term will be remembered by all of our readers who have taken an interest in the politics of the State. After months of intrigue and contention, Mr. SUMNER was transferred on the twenty-sixth ballot, by a majority of only one vote. Now he has been chosen by both branches with unparalleled unanimity.

It would be idle to state that this result is attributable to a new light which has broken in upon the people of Massachusetts with regard to the extreme views which Mr. SUMNER has heretofore advocated. On the contrary, other able statesmen might have been selected who would more nearly represent the sentiments of the people of Massachusetts upon many of the questions which are discussed in the United States Senate. But Massachusetts can never hesitate to recognize and reward the faithfulness of her public servants and the more especially when they have suffered in her behalf. Minor differences of opinion have not been weighed against a sense of the dignity of the State and of what was due to its representatives. The reelection of Mr. SUMNER marks her appreciation of his faithfulness in the discharge of his duties and of his fearless defence of her free principles, while the unprecedented unanimity which has attended that election is an emphatic condemnation of the cowardly and brutal assault of which he was made a victim. It may be said with truth that Mr. SUMNER goes back to the Senate with the sympathy and support of the whole people of Massachusetts.

United States Senator from Michigan.

From the Detroit Tribune, 12th.

It is a with a feeling of high gratification that we are enabled to announce the election to the United States Senate, from this State, of Hon. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, to succeed Gen. CASS, whose term will expire on the 4th day of March next. The election took place on Saturday last, and was conducted with a good feeling and unanimity which reflects great credit on the friends of the several candidates.

Mr. CHANDLER, the Senator elect, is widely and favorably known in this State, having for many years been one of the most popular recognized leaders of the Whig Party. In 1852 he bore the standard of that party as its candidate for Governor, and led them almost to victory. He could always rally round him the greatest strength of his party, and has ever been a favorite with the masses. He is now just in the prime of life, of a generous ambition, the possessor of an ample fortune, which he has accumulated by his own unaided industry and foresight.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.—A large eight-wheeled freight engine, known as the "Black Hawk," exploded on Wednesday, near Norwich, and was literally torn to pieces. A brakeman named GEORGE OLIVER was instantly killed, and the engineer, MICHAEL ROWAN, was fatally injured, and died in a few minutes. The fireman was thrown to a great height, and fell at some distance from the track, entirely divested of his clothing and badly scalded. Another man was also scalded, and some forty hogs were killed or badly mutilated. The boiler turned a complete somerset, and fell beside the track, completely shorn of machinery. The engine was in the middle of three heavy freight trains, bound East, which had "stalled" on a slightly-ascending grade; and the engineer, a new comer on the Central Ohio Railroad, until recently employed upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, had suffered the water to become so low in the boilers that the flues at one end became exposed. Two heavy driving-wheels, with their axles, were blown some 180 feet from the track, passing through the top of a tree at the height of perhaps 40 feet, and breaking off a huge limb.—*Wheeling (Va.) Argus.*

MURDER IN NEW-ORLEANS.—Thursday evening, about 7½ o'clock, a bloody attack was made upon the stable of the Carrollton Railroad Company, situated on St. Charles-street, near Felicity, by a gang of villains, said to have been five in number. There were in the stable at the time three men. One of these, JAMES CONNOR, was stabbed in the side, and expired almost instantly, the knife of the bandit penetrating the aorta. Another WM. BOWERS, was stabbed also in the side, but not fatally. He was taken to the Charity Hospital and will probably recover. The third was struck on the head with a loaded cane, but managed to make his escape. He was, we understand, the watchman of the establishment. During the siege pistols were discharged, but without effect. The attack was evidently prearranged, as the assailants entered at different sides of the stable, and simultaneously. The cause of the attack has not transpired.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

LOTTERIES TO BE ABOLISHED.—The people of Delaware have adopted an amendment to the constitution of the State prohibiting lotteries after Jan. 1, 1862. The Governor has signed the amendment, and he asks the Legislature to make the necessary legislation to carry the amendment into effect. In Maryland lotteries will cease to exist on the 1st of April, 1859, in virtue of a provision of the State constitution.—*Baltimore Sun.*

☞ Geneva Water Cure is still in full operation. It is not burnt, as rumor has reported. There was a slight fire in the basement on the 2nd ult., which filled the upper part of the house with smoke and alarmed the inmates. The damage to the building was slight, and very promptly repaired.

THE NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.

Tonnage—Railroad Competition—Reimposition of Tolls.

From the Annual Report of the Canal Auditor.

It will be observed that the receipts from passenger traffic by the railroads has not been brought into the comparison, except incidentally. The relative condition of the Canals and the two lines of railway, in regard to the freighting business, form the only legitimate subject of inquiry and comparison.

The following statement shows the tonnage of all the Canals of the State from 1850 to 1855, inclusive, the total movement in the years stated, and the total value of all the property carried on the Canals in each year.

TONNAGE ON CANALS.

Years.	Total tonnage.	Total movement.	Total value of property carried.
1850	3,076,617	....	$156,397,939
1851	3,582,733	....	159,981,801
1852	3,863,441	962,909,818	196,603,617
1853	4,247,853	700,890,988	207,179,570
1854	4,165,862	962,659,044	210,984,812
1855	4,022,617	619,170,651	204,390,147

The two lines of railway in the State, which, during the season of Canal navigation, most effectually and seriously compete with the Canals in the transport of freight, are the New-York and Erie and the New-York Central Railroads. The operations of these lines in the transportation of freight during the years stated below, show a steady and progressive increase.

In 1853 the whole number of tons carried on the New-York and Erie was 581,068—total movement, 101,686,583. In 1854 the tons carried were 748,350 and the total movement 130,863,644.

In 1853 the whole number of tons carried on the New-York Central Railroad was only 360,000, which includes 75,050 tons through, east and west.

In 1854 the whole number of tons carried on the same road was 543,806, and the total movement 81,168,069. The tonnage of both of these roads in 1853, through and local, was 767,463.

In 1855 the tonnage of either of the roads exceeded that amount.

The operations of these roads for the year ending Sept. 30, 1855, were as follows:

Roads.	Tons of through freight.	Tons of way freight.	Total number tons.	Total movement or mileage.	Tolls at canal rates in 1855.
N. Y. and Erie	155,469	694,596	848,065	150,612,936	$549,185 66
N. Y. Central	154,194	618,979	773,073	96,606,326	437,019 [illegible]
Totals	311,663	1,300,[illegible]	1,612,138	246,279,854	$986,204 [illegible]

For the year ending September 30, 1856, we have the following results:

Roads.	Tons of through freight.	Tons of way freight.	Total number tons.	Total movement or mileage.	Tolls at canal rates in 1856.
N. Y. Central	153,308	622,804	776,112	145,552,979	$981,450 66
N. Y. and Erie	Not reported.				

The New-York and Erie Railroad received on through freight in 1855, $1,461,419 16, equal to $9 40 per ton, on the quantity transported, and in the same year the New-York Central received $1,389,706 97 on through freight, which gives an average of $8 95 7-10 per ton on the amount carried.

The act, chapter 497 of the Laws of 1851, releasing certain railroads from the payment of Canal tolls on freight transported thereon took effect on the 1st of January, 1852. The consolidation of the several railway lines now constituting the New-York Central Railroad did not take effect until 1853, and not in time, probably, for the new company to increase its equipment and rolling stock to an extent materially to interfere with the freighting business of the Canal during that year. The whole tonnage of all the Canals the same year was 4,247,853. But it will be seen by reference to the above statement, that in 1854 and 1855 there was a steady and gradual decrease of tonnage from that of 1853, amounting to 225,236 tons in 1855, while the tonnage on the New-York and Erie Railroad had increased from 1853 to 1855, 211,015 tons, and on the New-York Central in one year, 120,363 tons. The railroad reports do not give us the means of ascertaining how much of this increased tonnage arose from traffic not transportable on the Canals. The increase of that traffic, however, in 1855, does not, it is supposed, reach 50,000 tons. We cannot resist with any expectation of being believed, that the freight traffic between Lakes Erie and Ontario and the Hudson River and New-York City has decreased since 1853. Our statistical tables show a steady and nearly progressive increase from 1836, when the tonnage of all the canals was 1,310,807, to 1853, when it reached its maximum of 4,247,853 tons. This railroad competition not only affects the amount of tonnage, but the character of the freight carried. Freights paying the low rates of toll on the canals are not seriously diverted, while merchandise so-called, and that class of freight called "rolling" become objects for competition. This fact appears to be established by reference to our statistical tables.

In 1853 there were 587,740 tons of freight, the produce of this State, delivered at tide-water by the way of the Erie Canal, and in 1855 there were only 237,239 tons of the like produce arriving in the same way. Decrease in two years 300,909 tons.

The tons of freight, the produce of the Western States or Canada, arriving at tide-water through the same channel, were:

In 1853	1,213,660
In 1855	1,092,373
Decrease in two years	126,312

The merchandise going to other States by the way of Buffalo and Oswego, in 1853, amounted to	261,752 tons.
In 1855	220,466 tons.
Decrease	41,286 tons.

The estimated value of the merchandise having the above destination, in 1853, was	$94,290,730
In 1855	79,927,760
Decrease	$14,362,970

The estimated value of merchandise per ton of 2,000 pounds, was very nearly the same in both years. The average being $360 within a small fraction.

Freight classed as merchandise pays the highest rates of toll on the Canal, and the great bulk of the products of the Western States which seek an Eastern market pays the next highest. Our comparative statements, showing the same results and pointing to the causes of the present depressed trade on the Canals, might be exhibited. But enough has been given to show that this depression must be looked for in some other direction than their want of capacity, even at this time, to sustain a traffic two-fold larger than it has been for some years past.

In 1851, with a tonnage of 3,582,733, the receipts of tolls during the season of navigation were $3,329,727 60, the largest amount received in any one year since that time. The next year, 1852, the tolls fell off only $311,483, owing to the reduction of the rates to meet railway competition anticipated by reason of the exemption of the railroads from paying tolls, although in that year the tonnage was considerably increased over the previous year. In 1853, with an increased tonnage of nearly three-quarters of a million over that of 1851, the tolls were $125,869 less, while in 1855, although the tonnage was very nearly half a million larger than in 1851, the tolls received were $634,869 less than in 1851.

With two great railroads touching Lake Erie at the western terminus of the Erie Canal, and connecting with the Great Western Railway of Canada West, which is but a connecting link with the railroads running through Michigan, leading to Chicago, and the great West—the one traversing the southern portion of the State and crossing our lateral canals in that direction; the other running on the line of the Erie Canal, whose stations and depots are found in every city and village where collectors' offices have been established, and where freight shipments are made, both of them possessing large pecuniary means amply provided with equipment for the purposes of their business, and well conducted in every department of traffic, both passenger and freight, can it be possible that the State is not affected injuriously in its canal revenues, when thrown into competition with corporations like those above described, conducted by men of great experience, skill and judgment?

The receipts from tolls during the season of navigation in 1851, gave an average of nearly 93 cents per ton; and the receipts from tolls in 1855 averaged about 80 cents per ton; while tolls of 1851 on the tonnage of 1854 would have given 93¼ cents per ton average.

These averages of tolls are taken on the tonnage of all the canals, and they are not materially affected either one way or the other by the increase or diminution of tonnage on the lateral canals.

The competition to which allusion has been made, viewing it merely in the light of commercial benefits to the people of this State, without regard to the interest of the State in the canals, is not quite so beneficent in its effects as some people are inclined to believe. The total movement of freight on the railroads for the year 1855 may be set down at two-fifths of that of the canals. This covers the whole year, while the canals are navigable only about seven months, and in this time the large and heavy business to and from the Western States and lake region at the North is closed up for the year, and 1,794,235 tons of freight transported over the canals coming from and destined to other States, which is largely benefited by the low charges levied upon the forwarding interests by this competition, while four-fifths of the railroad tonnage is of domestic origin or way freight, and for the small benefit of having about half of this carried, at rather reduced rates in the Summer, the public more than make good the loss to the carrier, by paying an increased price on the Winter freight. These Winter rates are prepared, promulgated, and take effect the moment canal navigation closes.

The operations of these railroads for the year closing the 30th of September, 1856, deserve special notice. The New-York Central during this year carried 212,684 tons of flour, or 1,968,118 barrels. All but 52,[illegible] tons, or 463,000 barrels was carried during canal navigation. June and September last were the heaviest business months in this article. Of the 776,112 tons of freight of all classes transported on the road the whole year, 503,368 tons were carried when the canals were navigable. This disposes of the argument sometimes put forward, that the heaviest freighting business is done by the railroads while the canals are closed.

The freight earnings of the road for the year are set down at $3,333,031 95, and the transportation expenses allotted to freight amounted to $2,056,574 34, which is 61.66 per cent. of the gross earnings on this branch of trade.

The transportation expenses charged to passenger traffic is a fraction over 54.69 per cent. of the gross earnings for the year on that service.

A reply to the often-repeated assertion, that railroad companies do not make any profit on their freight traffic is here given:

The report of the New-York Central Company for the year ending Sept. 30, 1856, shows that the transportation expenses for the year are 54.71 per cent. on passenger and freight business. That the net earnings, after paying interest on debt, contribution to debt certificate sinking fund and transportation expenses, is equal to 10.667 per cent. on the capital stock drawing dividend.

The net earnings on the passenger traffic were only 35.74 per cent.; on the freight traffic 52.94 per cent.; average on both, 47.29 per cent.

The limitation of this Company to a charge of two cents a mile on passengers, imposed by the act of consolidation, and the competition with the New-York and Erie in both passenger and freight business, compels the latter to carry through passengers at the rate charged by the New-York Central Company, but it appears from the reports of the New-York and Erie Railroad that 2.5 cents are charged on first-class way passengers. If the Central Company could have charged the same rate on that class of passengers, and had done so, its receipts on the business for the year would have been increased nearly $500,000, at an additional average expense of twenty cents each on the 2,533,105 carried.

The average rate of fare charged per mile on all classes of passengers was 1.93 cents, and it cost 1.24 cents per mile for carriage of each, leaving for net earnings per mile 6.9 mills. While the net passenger earnings will pay about five per cent. on the dividend capital, the net freight earnings will pay nearly 10 per cent.

The above statement of facts illustrates the policy and practical results of existing legislation as regards the canals and principal competing lines of railway from the Hudson River and New-York to the Lakes and Canada. The railroad passenger business is so much restricted in price, that the net earnings from that traffic does not give a fair dividend on the capital, while the free trade in the freight business not only makes up the loss, but enables the railroad directions to make their ordinary dividends from the freight earnings alone, and lay by a small surplus.

In the present and prospective condition of the Canal Finances of the State, while taxes are annually levied in aid of them, a large portion of the people who seldom see and never ride on the railroads, are taxed to give low passenger fare to those who do, whether citizens of the State or not, and to give dividends to railway shareholders.

When the railroads from Albany to Buffalo were chartered, it was supposed the State would lose all the tolls on packet boats and passengers, as soon as the lines were completed and opened for traffic. In 1836, these tolls amounted to nearly $100,000; in 1840, to $86,815; in 1845, to $1,228; and in 1850, they touched zero. It was not until 1856, however, that the railroads succeeded in taking all or nearly all the emigrant passengers from the canals.

Although in examining the question as to the imposition of tolls on railroads, the operations of the two large lines only have been presented, the Auditor intends these remarks shall cover the whole ground, and apply to all companies whose freight traffic operates injuriously to the Canal revenues, and which were released by the act of 1851 from paying tolls imposed by the act of 1847.

The gross earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad the last year have been, from passengers, $1,804,074; from freight, $4,545,761; total, $6,349,835. And the transportation expenses for the year are stated in the report of this Company at 49.06 per cent. of the gross earnings.

The aggregate of the net earnings of these two roads on freight alone during the year may be set down at $4,486,011. Earnings that go to compensate capital for its use; while the net income from canal tolls during the same period was $1,962,500.

During the season of navigation in 1855, there was carried on all the canals of the State 169,495 tons of flour, 1,569,306 barrels; and from a careful estimate, founded upon facts in possession of the Department, the shipments of flour by the canals the last season will not exceed 1,160,000 barrels.

It has for years been urged, and with much apparent plausibility to the minds of those who were not fully acquainted with the facts, that railroads could not successfully compete with the canals in the transportation of freight, and it was no doubt owing to the prevalence of this belief, that the Legislature in 1851 consented to relinquish the tolls on freight carried by railroads.

[illegible] will haul a train [illegible] Albany [illegible] with a loaded train of 150 tons, would [illegible] each way over the road from Buffalo to Albany and back, and deliver 600 tons at each point.

But to state the case in other words, one locomotive and freight train will perform four times the service in delivering freight one way that a canal boat can of like capacity, and eight times as much when loaded both ways.

Eight canal boats of 150 tons capacity, starting at the same time from Buffalo, will deliver 1,200 tons at tide water in eight days, while eight freight trains can deliver, 4,800 tons in the same time, taken from and left at the same points.

The Constitution of 1846 imposed the duty upon the Legislature of providing for the payment by the Canal Fund, to the General Fund, of $350,000 per annum for the two-fold object of paying the interest on what was known as the General Fund Debt, and to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government, which, it was then well understood, could not be met from any other source except by direct taxation upon the people of the State. A constitutional obligation not only rested upon the Legislature but also upon the Canal Board, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, to take care that the revenues arising from tolls should not be diverted, or so impaired, as at any time to be insufficient to meet the constitutional charges upon them. It is true the Constitution of 1846, does not, like that of 1821, refer to and fix the rates of tolls which could not be altered or changed, except in the way pointed out; but the Auditor respectfully submits, that the direction to appropriate and pay certain specified sums out of the revenues of the canals, implies an obligation and a duty to impose such rates of toll, as would be adequate to meet the demands upon them. This question was well considered, settled and acted upon, soon after the Constitution of 1846 was ratified. The Auditor is not aware there was ever any departure from the rule, that rates of toll were to be fixed solely in view to revenue. Several laws granting bounties, or allowing drawbacks on salt and coal transported on the canals, became a dead letter, or were repealed, as infringing upon the Constitution.

At the time the Constitution of 1846 was framed and adopted, some of the railroads that were released from paying tolls, by the act of 1851, were entirely prohibited by their charters, from carrying freight upon any conditions, and others were allowed to carry freight on condition of paying tolls. Would the Legislature, in view of these constitutional pledges, have repealed these restrictions entirely and unconditionally, if the fact had been known, that the competition allowed, would have reduced the tolls below a fair revenue standard, that would meet these contributions? The Legislature of 1847 did not think so. By the act, chap. 270, of the Laws 1847, the railroad companies whose charters prohibited the transportation of freight upon them were relieved from the restrictions, and they were allowed to take and transport upon their railways, all goods, chattels and property that might be offered, and these companies, as a condition of the grant, were required to pay into the Treasury of the State, the same tolls per mile, on all property, as would have been paid on them from the point of receipt, to the point of delivery, had they been transported on the Erie Canal.

The same act also provides and declares that the tolls collected for freight transported on railroads should be deemed to belong to the Canal Fund, and should be paid over and applied in the same manner as tolls collected on freight transported on the canals; and it is not believed that any other direction could have been properly given to those receipts.

The act of 1847 was not considered an infringement of the sixth section of the 7th article, for the reason that it did not alienate any part or portion of the income of the canals. If the Legislature cannot "sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any of the canals of the State," it is difficult to perceive by what authority their revenues, known, fixed and enjoyed when the Constitution was adopted, can be alienated. The canals must "remain the property of the State and under its management." The State held an ungranted franchise in 1846, which secured to its citizens a sure and certain immunity from all future burdens in regard to a class of specified public claims. Should or can that franchise be alienated before all the beneficial objects for which it was held, has been satisfied. If the State can grant away any portion of the canal revenues permanently, it can dispose of the whole of them without reserve.

The act to abolish tolls on railroads was passed as a majority bill on the 10th of July, 1851. As printed in the Session Laws it does not appear, that a three-fifth quorum was present, nor was it passed by a two-third vote. Its provisions are:

"SEC. 1. It shall not be necessary for any railroad company in this State to pay any sums of money into the Treasury of this State, on account of the transportation of property on any railroad on and after the first day of December, 1851.

SEC. 2. It shall not be necessary after the said first day of December next, for any railroad company to make to the Comptroller, monthly statements of the property carried on its railroad.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts requiring the payment of State tolls by any railroad company, for the transportation of property on any railroad, are, after the said first day of December next, so far as they conflict with this act, hereby repealed."

The act of 1847 conferred upon certain railroad companies a right and privilege or a franchise which the State held in trust for the benefit of its creditors. The grant was made upon conditions that could not, if faithfully performed, have produced any public injury, or violated the public faith; those conditions, were the payment into the Treasury in such manner as the State should prescribe and direct, such a fixed sum per ton per mile on all freight carried by the roads as would be payable for tolls if transported on the canals.

There was no compulsory obligation imposed on the railroads to transport goods and property on their roads, but if they did so, then they agreed to pay a compensation to the State for the privilege. Some of these companies had not until the act of 1847, any right to receive compensation for the carriage of freight.

These questions are presented for solution:

Did not the act of 1851 release, discharge or commute some claim or demand of the State? If so, then it can have no constitutional efficacy, unless it was voted for by a majority of all the members elected to each House, when a three-fifth quorum was present.

Did the act appropriate public moneys or property for local or private purposes? If it did, then it could have no constitutional validity, except with the assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature.

If the Legislature cannot sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any of the canals of the State, can it sell, lease or in any manner alienate or dispose of the profits, income or tolls of the same?

Can the Legislature, by direct action of any kind, so reduce the canal tolls so as to render the surplus insufficient to meet the trusts constitutionally charged upon them? or, in other words, would a law be valid which fixed the tolls at so low a rate, as to produce only income, sufficient to pay the "expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs," and leave the trust funds to be provided for in some other way?

It has been urged that the reclamation of the railroad tolls given away in 1851, would be an exertion of power, hurtful to trade and commerce, and obnoxious to the charge of establishing monopoly in the transportation of merchandise and property to market.

If the question was confined to the repeal of the act of 1847, and the reimposition of the restrictions upon the railroad companies, which were in force when that act was passed, there might be some grounds for urging such an argument, but that is not now the question to be disposed of. It is no more nor less than this: Will the State, to redeem its obligations, resort to the capacity and income of the canals to enable it to maintain its high and commanding position; or will it cripple the capacity of its public works, by surrendering to corporations, which are but the mere creatures of its will, the power to take so much of the carrying trade as may suit their pleasure or purpose, and thereby, from loss of revenue, be compelled to turn round and levy a tax upon the people to replenish an exhausted treasury, and enable it to perform its whole duty to the public creditors.

The peculiar constitutional restrictions imposed upon the Legislature, in respect to finance and the creation of debt, may at times cause embarrassments which are difficult to be surmounted, and those embarrassments are very much aggravated by a non-adherence to a settled line of policy, until some reliable results are ascertained.

The sufficiency of the present canal revenues to pay the debt now charged upon them, and to meet other charges which have been, and must be, incurred, whether the public works are pressed to completion or are now suspended, is quite as problematical as almost any other depending on future solution.

The diversion of trade to other channels of communication between the points of production and market, the changes in the lines of transit, and the opening of new markets, may, in the period of ten years, bear so severely upon our canal traffic, as to reduce the tolls to a mere nominal sum. Then the negotiation of a loan upon the credit of the Sinking Fund, to supply the deficiency of revenue to pay interest, will not be found of easy accomplishment. And these equitable taxes required by the Constitution to be imposed to support the credit of these Sinking Funds, will be considered by those who are called upon to pay them as quite inequitable.

It is difficult to see the justice or the right, or even the expediency of our loading posterity with a debt of our own creation, when the heritage we give them therefor is a poor, old worn out and dilapidated canal, whose income from year to year we have handed over to the pockets of private individuals instead of applying it to the payment of this inheritable public debt.

That the Auditor may not be misunderstood or misrepresented in reference to the subject which has elicited the above remarks, he desires to say, that he has not now, and never had, any doubts of the ability of the canals of the State to keep themselves in repair, pay the interest on the debt incurred for their construction, and ultimately to liquidate the principal of the debt, if they can have what the original projectors and the people of the State designed they should have, the benefits arising from the carrying trade along the *lines of their location, and that which would be drawn* to them from other States, affording, as it was expected they would, the cheapest facilities for transmission of property to market of any in the country.

If the owners and shippers of the marketable produce of the country can afford to pay fifty per cent. more for transmission by railway over that by canals, *in consequence of the difference* in time and the certainty of reaching market when prices fluctuate, it should be remembered that the State has created *those railway facilities, not alone by the exertion of* its sovereign power in calling those corporations into existence, but the grant of three *millions of dollars* in one case and the loan of its credit in several others, amounting to six hundred thousand dollars, without which those railroads would not have been completed at the time they were.

If these considerations are not sufficient to enable the State to interpose a successful claim against being deprived of the full income of her Canals, may she not be allowed to say, that the completion of the Erie Canal in 1826, opened the facilities for planting an empire at the West which now compares favorably in population and production with the old thirteen States in 1774, and that the development of production and trade consequent upon the construction of the Canals, now brings to the railways a traffic, the annual receipts from which far exceeds the original cost of the Erie Canal.

If the imposition of tolls on freight conveyed by railroads is not required to enable the State to satisfy the just claims upon the treasury, then it should not be done.

But if it appears that by railway diversion and competition, the trade and traffic on the Canals is seriously impaired, and that the revenues so diminished and diverted as not to be sufficient to satisfy the annual charges upon them, such an exigency must justify fully the act of reclamation.

In considering this question, we should lay entirely out of view the annual Sinking Fund of $1,700,000, which the State receives and disposes of as a trustee for its creditors, and which can only be applied to the objects of the trust. It is unavailable for any other purpose. The same remark may be made in regard to the $350,000 annual contribution to the Sinking Fund of the General Fund debt.

In this view of the question it is a financial fallacy to say these tolls are not wanted to pay the interest on the new debt of $11,000,000, while the present deficiency continues. This process of borrowing money to pay the annual interest, will increase that debt about $11,000,000 more by the 1st of January, 1872, if the bottom of the loan bag shall not be sooner reached.

The canals and railroads of the State may be parts of a single system of internal improvements, but it by no means follows that when there is antagonism of interest between different lines of railroad, there can be none between the canals and railroads, especially when the lines are all competing.

The relative rights and interest of all the parties concerned in them, must be examined, adjusted and disposed of, as the best interests of the whole State, and not of any particular class of persons may seem to require. It could not have been the object of the projectors of our canals, that the cost of their completion should be thrown as a burthen upon the public, to be removed by an annual tax, while those who invested capital in railroads, with a view to a profitable return, were mainly recompensed by competing with the State for the legitimate trade and commerce of the canals.

Business Before the Legislature.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1857.

THE WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

This institution has suffered much from the failure of the last Legislature to appropriate towards its support the usual State stipend. Since the 1st of last October, the managers have been compelled to conduct its affairs entirely on credit; and they now memorialize the Legislature for the usual appropriation of $20,000, and for $15,000 additional to make up for deficiency, both sums to go into the account of 1855. Together with their memorial comes the annual report of the managers. Since the opening of the institution in 1849, there have been received into the House 779 boys. The number in the House on the 1st of January was 326, the average age of whom is about 13 years. Their parentage is as follows: American, 52; Irish, 60; German, 19; English, 14; French, 8; colored, 1; Scotch, 2. Of the 162 committed during the last year, 114 were for petit larceny, 15 for burglary, 5 for grand larceny, 1 for dangerous assault, and 20 for dangerous. Of their domestic condition, 42 had lost their fathers; 26 their mothers; 14 both parents; 48 had intemperate parents; 7 both parents intemperate, and of 11 the parents were separated. The boys that left the Institution during the year have been disposed of as follows: Indentured to or placed with

Farmers	48	Chairmakers	2
Carpenters	4	Shoemakers	2
Nurserymen	2		

The avails of the boys' labor for the year aggregates $12,101. The report contains extracts from many letters received by the Superintendent from boys who have been discharged from the House, of which the following is a fair example:

DEAR FRIEND: It is the Sabbath, a fit time to collect thoughts and write to friends. I often think of you and of all the circumstances connected with my stay with you, and often do I reproach myself for the many unpleasant hours spent there, rendered such by my own vicious conduct. I have spent many pleasant days with you. Also, thanks to your care and kindness. * * * * * * *

I have been ever since with the gentleman with whom I engaged when I left you. I was first employed as an office boy, but have been promoted as I merited it, and am growing up in his business, receiving a good salary for my services, which enables me to move in a good circle of society. Who will tell me that a life of virtue and industry does not yield the rewards of happiness and prosperity? * *

Yours, JAS. M.

This boy had run a very wild career, and was sent to the Lee House on conviction of highway robbery.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. SPENCER, last evening, introduced a bill in relation to charitable institutions supported or assisted by the State, and to city or county poor and work-houses, and to create a Board of Visitors of the same. It is the same bill which was before the Legislature at its last session, save in one particular. It now authorizes the Governor to appoint three instead of five persons, to be approved of by the Senate, who shall constitute this Board. It gives the Visitors full power to look into the condition of the several institutions which they shall be authorized to visit, financial and otherwise, their methods of instruction, and the government, management and treatment of their inmates. The Visitors are to receive no compensation for their time and services, but shall be paid only their actual expenses.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Mr. WADSWORTH brought in a bill to-day, which provides that the town and county in which the principal part of the business of any manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical company is conducted, shall be deemed its principal place of business, under the act of 1848, providing for the incorporation of such companies.

FLUSHING FEMALE ACADEMY.

Mr. RIDER introduced a bill which provides for changing the name of the Literary Institution located at Flushing, to Queens County.

ASSESSMENTS ON INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Mr. KELLY's bill in relation to the assessment of taxes on incorporated Companies provides as follows:

1. Repeals sec. 14, title 4, chap. 13, part 1 of Revised Statutes, and secs. 9 and 10 of said title as amended by chap. 654 Laws of 1853.

2. Amends sec. 15 of said title to read as follows: The amount of taxes assessed on all incorporated Companies liable to taxation shall be set down by the Board of Supervisors in the fifth column of the corrected assessment roll, and shall form a part of the moneys to be collected by the Collector.

3. The capital stock of every Company liable to taxation, except such part of it as shall have been excepted in the assessment roll, or as shall have been exempted by law, together with its surplus profits or reserve funds exceeding 10 per cent. of its capital, after deducting the assessed value of its real estate, shall be assessed and taxed in the same manner as the other personal and real estate of the county.

4. The act takes effect immediately.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The bill introduced by Mr. BROOKS, relative to this institution, authorizes its trustees to purchase a piece of property, situated in the Nineteenth Ward, which is bounded northerly by the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, southerly by the northerly side of Forty-ninth-street, easterly by a line parallel with and 100 feet distant westerly from the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, and westerly by a line parallel with and 100 feet distant, easterly, from the easterly side of Fifth-avenue.

TO REGULATE THE RATE OF INTEREST.

The following is the bill which Mr. RICHARDSON of Utica proposes:

SEC. 1. The interest upon, or for the loan, or forbearance of money, goods, or things in action, shall be at the rate of $7 upon $100 for one year, and after that rate for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time.

SEC. 2. Whenever in any action it shall appear by the pleadings or proofs, or either, that a greater rate of interest has been directly or indirectly reserved, taken or received, upon the loan or forbearance of any money, goods or things in action, or by or on account of any bond, promissory note, bill of exchange, draft, security, or other subject-matter of the suit, the plaintiff may recover the principal and interest at the rate named in first section of this act, and no more; and, provided the plaintiff shall claim or demand judgment in such action for more than such principal and interest, the defendant shall recover his full costs against the plaintiff.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of calculating interest a month shall be considered a twelfth part of a year, and as consisting of thirty days, and interest for any number of days less than a month shall be estimated by the proportion which such number of days shall bear to thirty.

SEC. 4. Whenever in any written or verbal contract any certain rate of interest is or shall be mentioned, and no period of time is stated for which such note is to be calculated, interest shall be calculated at the rate mentioned.

NEW-YORK STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

The act for the incorporation of this Asylum was introduced into the Senate to-day. It names JOHN W. FRANCIS, WASHINGTON HUNT, A. G. PHELPS, E. A. LAMBERT, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, R. H. WALWORTH, E. W. LEAVENWORTH, CHARLES H. RUGGLES, and their associates, its first trustees. It provides that all persons who shall subscribe $10 shall become members of the body, with the right to cast one vote for the trustees of the Asylum. The institution, when established, shall have power to retain all inebriates who enter the Asylum, either voluntarily or by the order of the Court, for the period of three, six, nine, or twelve months [illegible]. The inebriates are to be employed in useful occupation in or about the institution, and are to save all the moneys accruing from their labor, after deducting the expenses of their support, which shall be sent to their families monthly. If they have no families it shall be paid to him or her at their discharge. The power of committing of persons to the Asylum is delegated to all County and District Judges of the State, the committal to be made on the proof of the certificates of two experienced and reliable physicians, that said person is laboring under the disease of inebriety, has lost self-control, is not safe to remain at large, and should be sent to said Asylum. Each Senatorial District shall be entitled to one or more of the forty trustees who are to be at the head of the Institution.

In the House, Mr. GEORGE introduced a bill to "Restrict the sale of Intoxicating Drinks," which imposes a fine of $25 for selling intoxicating liquors in any place whatever to be drank on the premises; for adulterating the same, 3 months' imprisonment and $150 fine; for selling to apprentices or servants, $25 fine; for selling or giving to intoxicated persons, $25 fine; for selling on Sunday, except to the sick, $25 fine. On the representation of a wife that her husband is a habitual drinker, the overseer of the poor shall give written notice to the seller not to sell to said husband for a year under penalty of $50 and costs. Other persons may inform the overseer with like effect. Persons keeping hotels, taverns, &c., shall not keep gaming tables. Any person falsely representing that he wants liquor for other persons shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the Court. All officers are required to make arrests when they know the law has been violated; and also arrest intoxicated persons found in the streets. The act excepts metheglin, domestic wines and cider, but punishes their adulteration. If the overseers of the poor neglect to prosecute within ten days after complaint, any person may prosecute, by giving security for costs in case of non-recovery of judgment. Courts are required to instruct Grand Juries, and the act takes effect immediately.

Mr. MESSEREAU introduced a bill for the removal of Quarantine. It is about the same proposition which was made to the Legislature last Winter by Richmond County through its representative. It provides that the Governor shall appoint three citizens, who, together with the President of the Commissioners of Emigration and the Health Officer, shall constitute a Board of Commissioners to procure the necessary grounds and erect buildings for a Quarantine station. The station may be located within the territorial limits of the State of New-Jersey, if permission can be procured from that State. The sum of $100,000 is appropriated out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the provisions of this act; which sum shall be repaid from moneys received by the sale of the present Quarantine grounds and buildings. The Commissioners are allowed $5 per day for actual service.

Mr. VARNUM brought in a bill providing for an amendment of the law relative to partnerships. The amendment allows special partners to take part in the transaction of business; put prohibits them from signing checks.

Mr. JONES brought in a bill to amend the Insurance Company Incorporating Act by allowing companies, in order to furnish additional security to members and stockholders, to unite any amount of cash capital, over and above their premiums and stock notes. This cash capital shall be left open for accumulation, and shall be loaned and invested as already provided, and it shall be liable for debts.

Mr. VARNUM brought in a bill entitled "An Act to incorporate the Commercial Trust Company of New-York." The following names, among others, are in the bill: Jonathan Sturges, Moses H. Grinnell, William H. Aspinwall, James Booman Johnston, James Y. Souter, William E. Dodge, John Thompson, Edward Corning, Myron H. Clark, Bradford R. Wood, David Dudley Field, Joshua A. Spencer, Hamilton Fish, James S. Wadsworth, and John Vanderbilt. In addition to the general powers granted corporations, it provides the following: 1. They may receive moneys in trust, and accumulate the same, but not beyond the times allowed by law, at such rate of interest as they can obtain or agree upon, and allow such interest as may be agreed upon, but not exceeding the legal rate in either case. 2. They may accept and execute all legal trusts which may be committed to them by any person or persons. 3. They may receive and accept the appointment of agent for the transfer of stocks. The remainder of the provisions, such as holding and conveying real estate for the purpose of the corporation, are similar to those of other like acts.

Mr. MULLIGAN introduced a new bill, entitled "An Act in relation to the election of Superintendents of the Poor in the County of Kings," which provides that the county shall be divided into five districts, from each of which a Superintendent shall be elected, and reside in the district. Removal from the district shall vacate the office. The districts shall be: *First*—First, Third, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth and Twelfth Wards of the city of Brooklyn; *Second*—Second, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh and Nineteenth Wards of said city; *Third*—Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of said city; *Fourth*—Of the towns Flatbush, New-Lotts and Flatlands; *Fifth*—New-Utrecht and Gravesend. At the general election in 1857 a Superintendent of the Poor shall be elected for the First and Second Districts, to take and hold office from the 1st of January, 1858, and their successors shall be elected in like manner every three years. So also for the other districts, making the time conform to the period of expiration of office of present incumbents.

Mr. MULLIGAN brought in a bill relating to the purchase of supplies for the support of the poor and other inmates of the public institutions of the County of Kings, which provides that the Board of Supervisors shall have power to make such laws and regulations as they may deem necessary for the purchase of supplies, either by contract or otherwise. They may appoint a storekeeper, with such principal and assistants as deemed necessary, to take custody of the supplies. The Board may prescribe the duties of the storekeepers, and fix and pay their salaries, and they shall serve under oath. Provision is made for defraying the expenses of their officers, and they are required to give bonds. None of these officers, or supervisors, or other officers, shall be interested in any contract. The Board of Supervisors may, on just cause, suspend the Superintendents or other officers connected with the department. The present Superintendents are restricted in making contracts to the time within the 1st of August next, and all moneys received by them must be paid over to the County Treasurer within ten days of the receipt thereof, and all payments for articles or services shall be made by the County Treasurer.

A NEW CITY CHARTER.

The Reforms that Mayor Wood Wants.

The Charter Proposed by the Committee of the Common Council.

AN ACT

TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEC. 1. The Corporation, or body corporate, now existing and known by the name of "the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York," shall remain and continue to be a body politic and corporate, in fact and in name, by the name of "the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and be able to sue and be sued, to plead and to be impleaded, in all courts and places, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, pleas, causes, matters and demands whatsoever, and of what nature and kind whatever, in as full and ample manner and form as any citizen; and shall be capable to take, purchase, hold, receive and enjoy, and to sell, demise, mortgage, assign, dispose of, and convey in fee, for life or lives, or for years, or in any other manner any property, real or personal, of what nature, kind or quality whatsoever; and may and shall have and use a common seal, and may alter or change the same at their pleasure; and shall have, and continue to exercise and enjoy, all the rights, immunities, powers, privileges and franchises heretofore and hitherto belonging to it; and shall have power to make all needful laws, by-laws and regulations, for the municipal government of said City, and for the laying, assessing and collecting all taxes necessary for the payment of the expenses of the City government.

SEC. 2. The legislative power of the Corporation of the City of New-York shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Councilmen, who, together, shall form the Common Council of the City. The Board of Aldermen shall consist of one Alderman from each Ward, who shall be elected by the people of the respective Wards for two years. The Aldermen and Council now in office shall continue to discharge the duties of their offices until the expiration of the period for which they were elected. The Wards having an even numerical designation shall elect Aldermen at the election for charter offices in 1857, and biennially thereafter. The Wards having an odd numerical designation, shall elect Aldermen at the charter election in 1858, and biennially thereafter.

SEC. 3. The Board of Councilmen shall consist of thirty members, to be elected at the Charter Election of each year from thirty Council Districts, of as equal population as may be with contiguous territory; and it shall be the duty of the Common Council after every census, whether of the Federal or the State Government, to District the City accordingly. Each Councilman shall hold his office for one year, and all charter officers to be elected by the people shall be chosen at the Charter Election, to be held on the first Tuesday of April, in each year; and the laws of the State regulating elections, shall apply to elections of charter officers; but the Common Council may, by law, extend the time for the canvass of the votes.

SEC. 4. The Board of Aldermen shall have power to direct a special election to be held to supply the place of any Alderman whose seat shall become vacant by death, removal from the City, resignation or otherwise; and the Board of Councilmen shall also have power to direct a special election to supply any vacancy that may occur in the Board of Councilmen; and in both cases, the person elected to supply the vacancy shall hold his seat only for the residue of the term of office of his immediate predecessor.

SEC. 5. The two Boards shall meet in separate chambers, and a majority of each shall be a quorum to do business. Each Board shall appoint a President from its own body, and shall also choose its clerk and other officers, determine the rules of its own proceedings, and be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members. Each Board shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and the doors of each shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy, and all resolutions and reports of committees which shall recommend any specific improvement involving the appropriation of public moneys; or taxing or assessing the citizens of said City, shall be published immediately after the adjournment of the Board, under the authority of the Common Council, in all the newspapers employed by the Corporation; and whenever a vote is taken in relation thereto, the ayes and noes shall be called and published in the same manner.

SEC. 6. Each Board shall have the authority to compel the attendance of absent members; to punish its members for disorderly behavior, and to expel a member, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to the Board; and the member so expelled shall, by such expulsion, forfeit all his rights and powers as an Alderman or Councilman.

SEC. 7. The stated and occasional meetings of each Board of the Common Council shall be regulated by its own ordinances; and both Boards may meet at the same or on different days, as they may severally judge expedient.

SEC. 8. Neither the Mayor or the Recorder of the City of New-York shall be a member of the Common Council.

SEC. 9. The Executive power of the Corporation shall be vested in the Mayor, heads of the Executive Departments, and such other Executive offices as shall be, from time to time, created by law; and neither the Common Council nor any member or Committee thereof shall perform any Executive business, except such as is, or shall be, especially imposed on them by the laws of the State. The Mayor shall hold his office for two years, and the first election for Mayor, under this act, shall be held at the charter election, in 1858; and nothing in this act shall be construed to change, diminish, or alter the terms of office to which the present incumbents of any offices under the Corporation shall have been elected by the people, except as provided for in Section 18 of this act.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the Mayor, immediately after the passage of this law, to organize an executive council, consisting of the Comptroller, the Corporation Counsel, the President of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the Street Commissioner, the City Inspector, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, and the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, to assist him in performing and carrying on the executive duties of the City; and who shall recognise him as the chief executive officer of the City Government, and discharge their duty under his direction. After the expiration of the term of office for which the present head of any department has been elected, or if any vacancy shall occur therein, it shall be the duty of the Mayor to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, to appoint his successor, to hold the office during the pleasure of the Mayor. And each head of a department shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, appoint the heads of such bureaux as may be in his department, to hold office during his pleasure; and the heads of bureaux in all departments of the City Government shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the heads of such departments, appoint all subordinate officers under them, to hold office during his pleasure.

§ 11. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of Mayor, and whenever the Mayor shall be absent from the City, or be prevented by sickness, or any other cause, from attending to the duties of his office longer than two days, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor, and shall possess all the rights and powers of the Mayor, during the continuance of such vacancy, absence or disability.

It shall also be the duty of the Mayor,

To communicate to the Common Council, at least once a year, and oftener, if he shall deem it expedient, a general statement of the situation and condition of the City, in relation to its government, finances and improvements.

To recommend to the adoption of the Common Council all such measures, connected with the police, security, health, cleanliness and ornament of the City, and the improvement of its government and finances, as he shall deem expedient.

To be vigilant and active in causing the laws and ordinances of the government of the City to be duly executed and enforced.

To exercise a constant supervision and control over the conduct and acts of all subordinate officers, and to receive and examine into all such complaints as may be preferred against any of them for violation or neglect of duty, and generally to perform all such duties as may be prescribed to him by the Charter and City ordinances, and the laws of the State and the United States. The Mayor shall have power to appoint all clerks, or other officers as may be required in his office to aid him in the discharge of his executive duties.

SEC. 12. Annual and occasional appropriations shall be made by proper ordinances of the Common Council, for every branch and object of City expenditure, nor shall any money be drawn from the City Treasury, except the same shall have been previously appropriated to the purpose for which it was drawn.

SEC. 13. The Common Council shall not have authority to borrow any sums of money whatever, on the credit of the Corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made, unless authorized by a special act of the Legislature, on application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York; and any act, resolution, or ordinance, appropriating money or involving an expenditure of money, shall originate in the Board of Councilmen; but the Aldermen may reject, amend, or concur, as in other cases.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the Common Council to publish, two months before the annual election of charter officers, in each year, for the general information of the citizens of New-York, a full and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Corporation, during the year, ending on the first day of the month in which such publication is made, and, in every such statement, the different sources of City revenue, and the amount received from each; the several appropriations made by the Common Council, the objects for which the same were made, and the amount of moneys expended under each; the moneys borrowed on the credit of the Corporation, the authority under which each loan was made, and the terms on which the same was obtained, shall be clearly and particularly specified.

SEC. 15. The Common Council shall have power to create such departments and offices, by ordinance, in addition to those herein specified, as to designate the same, as may be necessary to transact the public business of the Corporation, and to define their duties, and to fix the salaries of all officers paid from the City Treasury. All officers of the City Government—executive, administrative or judicial—and all judges and clerks in the several Courts of the City, shall receive a stated salary, or a per diem allowance for their services, which shall be fixed by the Common Council, and shall not, after the first day of January, 1858, receive to their own use any fee or compensation for the same; and all fees or charges paid to them according to law, for the performance of any duties appertaining to their offices, shall be paid by them, monthly, into the City Treasury.

SEC. 16. It shall be the duty of the Common Council to provide for the accountability of all officers and other persons to whom the receipt or expenditure of the funds of the city shall be intrusted, by requiring from them sufficient security for the performance of their duties or trust.

SEC. 17. The Clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall, by virtue of his office, be Clerk of the Common Council, and shall perform all the duties heretofore performed by the Clerk of the Common Council, except as shall be assigned to the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen; and it shall be his duty to keep open for inspection, at all reasonable times, the records and minutes of the proceedings of the Common Council, except such as shall be specially ordered otherwise.

SEC. 18. It shall be the duty of the clerks of the respective Boards to publish all ordinances and amendments of ordinances which shall be passed, and also the proceedings in the newspapers employed by the Corporation, except such parts as may require secrecy; and whenever a vote shall be taken in either Board, upon the passage of a resolution or ordinance, which shall contemplate any specific improvement, or involve the sale, disposition or appropriation of public property, or the expenditure of public moneys or income therefrom, or lay any tax or assessment, such resolution or ordinance shall, before the same shall be sent to the other Board, and immediately after the adjournment of the Board at which the same shall have been passed, be published, with the ayes and noes, with the names of the persons voting for and against the same in the newspapers employed by the Corporation as part of the proceedings; and no act, resolution or ordinance which shall have passed one Board, shall be acted upon by the other Board on the same day, unless by unanimous consent, except in case of invasion, insurrection or pestilence.

SEC. 19. The Board of Councilmen shall have the sole power of impeachment of all City officers, not otherwise provided for; and pending such impeachment, and until the final disposition thereof, the party impeached shall not exercise any of the functions of his office. The Board of Aldermen shall have the sole power to try all impeachments; when sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to try the impeachment, according to evidence, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected to said Board. Judgment, in case of impeachment, shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office under the City charter; but the party convicted shall be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 20. Any officer of the City Government, except the Mayor, and members of the Common Council, may be removed from office by concurrent resolution of Both Boards of the Common Council. Any member of the Executive Council may be removed by the Mayor, and any member of the said Council may remove any clerk in his department.

SEC. 21. The several Executive Departments, and the officers and clerks thereof, shall be subject to the legislative regulation and direction of the Common Council, so far as the same shall not be inconsistent with this act; and the duties thereof shall be performed in accordance with the charter and laws and ordinances of the City. The Mayor and each Board of the Common Council, may at any time require the opinion in writing of the head of any Department, or any information possessed by him in relation thereto. And every head of department shall report in writing to the Common Council, on the first Monday of September in each year, the state of his department, with such suggestions in relation to the improvement thereof, and to the public business connected therewith, as he may deem advisable.

SEC. 22. All work to be done, and all supplies to be furnished for the Corporation, involving an expenditure of more than $250, shall be by contract, under such regulations as shall be established by ordinance of the Common Council, unless by a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to each Board of the Common Council, or by a vote of a majority of the Executive Council, it shall be otherwise ordered; and all contracts shall be founded on sealed bids or proposals, made in compliance with public notice, advertised for the full period of ten days; and all such contracts, when given, shall be given to the lowest bidder, who gives such security as shall be prescribed by ordinance. All such bids or proposals shall be opened by the officer advertising for them, in the presence of the Mayor or Comptroller, and of such parties making them as may desire to be present, or the Common Council by ordinance designate.

SEC. 23. Every person elected or appointed to any office under the City Government shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the Mayor, faithfully to perform the duties of his office, which oath or affirmation shall be filed in the Mayor's office.

SEC. 24. All officers of the City Government, who shall be in office when this act shall take effect, shall hold their offices and execute the duties thereof, until their successors shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 25. No member of either Board shall, during the period for which he was elected, be appointed to, or be competent to hold any office of which the emoluments are paid from the City Treasury, or by fees directed to be paid by any ordinance or act of the Common Council, or be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, the expenses or consideration whereof are to be paid under any ordinance of the Common Council; but this section shall not be construed to deprive any Alderman or Assistant of any emoluments or fees which he is entitled to by virtue of his office.

SEC. 26. Every person who shall promise, offer or give, or cause, or aid, or abet in causing to be promised, offered, or given, or furnish, or agree to furnish, in whole or in part, to be promised, offered or given to any member of the Common Council, or any officer of the Corporation, after his election as such member, or before or after he shall have qualified and taken his seat, any money, goods, right in action or other property, or anything of value, or any pecuniary advantage, present or prospective, with intent to influence his vote, opinion, judgment or action on any question, matter, cause or proceeding which may be then pending, or may, by law, be brought before him, in his official capacity, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in a State Prison for a term not exceeding ten years, or shall be fined not exceeding $5,000, or both, in the discretion of the Court. Every officer in this section enumerated, who shall accept any such gift, or any promise or undertaking, to make the same, under any agreement or undertaking, that his vote, opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any particular manner, or upon any particular side of any question, matter, cause or proceeding then pending, or which may by law be brought before him, in his official capacity, shall, upon conviction, be disqualified from holding any public office, trust or appointment, under the charter of the City of New-York, and shall forfeit his office, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison, not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or both, in the discretion of the Court. Every person offending against either of the provisions of this section shall be a competent witness against any other person offending in the same transaction, and may be compelled to appear and give evidence before any grand jury, or in any court, in the same manner as other persons; but the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the persons so testifying.

SEC. 27. Every act, ordinance or resolution, which shall have passed the two Boards of the Common Council, before it shall take effect, shall be presented, duly certified, to the Mayor of the City, for his approbation. If he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections to the Board in which it originated, within ten days thereafter; or if such Board be not then in session, at its next meeting. The Board to which it shall be returned, shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and cause the same to be published in one or more of the public newspapers of the City. The Board to which such act, ordinance, or resolution shall have been so returned, shall, after the expiration of not less than ten days thereafter, proceed to reconsider the same. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of the members elected to the Board, shall agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other Board, by which it shall be likewise reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of all the members elected to such Board, it shall take effect as an act or law of the corporation. In all such cases the votes of both Boards shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the passage of the measure reconsidered, shall be entered on the journal of each Board respectively. If any ordinance or resolution passed by both Boards shall not be returned by the Mayor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the close of the session of the Board in which it originated shall prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law until the expiration of the next meeting of said Board, by whom the ordinance or resolution shall be reconsidered, if returned at such meeting, and be disposed of in the same manner and with like effect as if presented at the preceding session.

SEC. 28. No Alderman shall hereafter sit, or act as Judge in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, or in the Courts of General of Special Sessions, in the City and County of New-York; but this section shall not prevent his exercising the power of a magistrate, in the arrest, commitment, or bailing of offenders, except that he cannot let to bail, or discharge a person arrested or committed by another magistrate.

SEC. 29. All ferries, docks, piers, and slips, shall be leased, and all leases and sales of public property and franchises, (other than grants of land under water, to which the owners of the upland shall have a preemption right,) shall be made by public auction, and to the highest bidder, who will give adequate security. No lease hereafter given, except as the same may be required by covenants of the Corporation already existing, shall be for a longer period than ten years, and all ferry leases shall be revocable, by the Common Council, for mismanagement, or neglect to provide adequate accommodation. All persons receiving any ferry lease, or other franchise or grant,

under the provisions of this Act, shall be required to purchase, at a fair appraised valuation, the boats, buildings, or other property of the former lessee or grantee, actually necessary for the purposes of such ferry, grant, or franchise. Previous notice of all sales ordered to be made by virtue of this Act, shall be given, under the direction of the Comptroller, for thirty days, in the newspaper designated by the Corporation.

Sec. 7. No person shall be excused from, or contract exempted in any manner, who is in arrears to the Corporation, upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter to the City or Corporation, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

Sec. 8. No money shall be expended by the Corporation for any celebration, procession, or entertainment of any kind; or on any occasion, except for the celebration of the anniversary of the National Independence, the twenty-fifth of November, "Evacuation Day," and the anniversary of the birth-day of Washington, unless by the vote of three-fourths of all the members elected in each Board of the Common Council.

Sec. 9. No additional allowance, beyond the legal claim under any contract with the Corporation, or for any service on its account, or in its employment, shall ever be allowed.

Sec. 10. Chapter 159, of laws of 1850, and an act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 2, 1853, and an act to amend an act entitled an act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 5, 1853, passed July 21, 1853; and an act further to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 12, 1855; and an act supplementary to an act, entitled an act further to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 12, 1856; passed June 14, 1856, be and the same are hereby repealed; and such parts of the Charter of the City of New-York as are not inconsistent with the provisions of this law, shall not be construed as repealed, modified, or in any manner affected thereby, but shall continue and remain in full force; and all laws inconsistent with this act are hereby also repealed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday, Jan. 14.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 39, 51, 53, 65, 66, 85, 87, 90, 91, 93.

DISTRICT COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 288, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237. *Part II.*—Nos. 240, 21, 187, 194, 196, 216 to 228.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Circuit.*—*Class 1.*—Nos. 199, 200, 201, 202, 190, 125, 191, 193, 97, 1188, 141, 72, 1071, 975, 977. *Class II.*—Nos. 56, 128, 276, 286, 216, 176, 198, 404, 406, 344, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 444 to 512.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 311, 305, 375, 304, 383, 411, 420, 427, 391, 413, 379, 430, 404, 406, 408, 409, 501, 502, 62, 348, 108, 128, 169, 119, 412, 389, 311, 407, 401, 325.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—JANUARY 14.

Before Commissioner Bridgman.

OFFENDING LETTERS FRAUDULENTLY FROM THE UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE—A SHARP BIT TO BE KEPT ON POST-OFFICE CIRCLE.

The examination was entered upon to-day in the case of Wm. Tyler Antony, a lad fifteen years of age, who was arrested some days since on a charge of having fraudulently obtained from the Post-Office letters directed to Thomas N. Stanford & Co., No. 607 Broadway, and the anniversary of the birth-day of Washington, unless by the vote of three-fourths of all the members elected in each Board of the Common Council.

Sec. 9. No additional allowance, beyond the legal claim under any contract with the Corporation, or for any service on its account, or in its employment, shall ever be allowed.

Sec. 10. Chapter 159, of laws of 1850, and an act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 2, 1853, and an act to amend an act entitled an act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 5, 1853, passed July 21, 1853; and an act further to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 12, 1855; and an act supplementary to an act, entitled an act further to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 12, 1856; passed June 14, 1856, be and the same are hereby repealed; and such parts of the Charter of the City of New-York as are not inconsistent with the provisions of this law, shall not be construed as repealed, modified, or in any manner affected thereby, but shall continue and remain in full force; and all laws inconsistent with this act are hereby also repealed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday, Jan. 14.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 39, 51, 53, 65, 66, 85, 87, 90, 91, 93.

DISTRICT COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237. *Part II.*—Nos. 240, 21, 187, 194, 196, 216 to 228.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Circuit.*—*Class 1.*—Nos. 199, 200, 201, 202, 190, 125, 191, 193, 97, 1188, 141, 72, 1071, 975, 977. *Class II.*—Nos. 56, 128, 276, 286, 216, 176, 198, 404, 406, 344, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 444 to 512.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 311, 305, 375, 304, 383, 411, 420, 427, 391, 413, 379, 430, 404, 406, 408, 409, 501, 502, 62, 348, 108, 128, 169, 119, 412, 389, 311, 407, 401, 325.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—JANUARY 14.

Before Commissioner Bridgman.

OFFENDING LETTERS FRAUDULENTLY FROM THE UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE—A SHARP BIT TO BE KEPT ON POST-OFFICE CIRCLE.

The examination was entered upon to-day in the case of Wm. Tyler Antony, a lad fifteen years of age, who was arrested some days since on a charge of having fraudulently obtained from the Post-Office letters directed to Thomas N. Stanford & Co., No. 607 Broadway, and opening them, and appropriating the same to his own use.

Several witnesses were examined in the case.

Oliver Hodgson, the first witness, testified to having arrested young Antony on the night of the 26th of December last, while at a ball at the City Assembly Rooms. The prisoner presented a five dollar bill in payment for his supper, which was supposed to be a bad bill. He immediately arrested him, and searched him, when he found $47 in good money in his possession. He asked him how he came to have so much money, and was told that a man in town gave it to him. He pressed the boy further, when he finally confessed he got it out of letters which he had taken from the Post-Office, and opened. He stated that the letters were directed to Thomas N. Stanford & Co., and that they were delivered to him from his shoulder a Post-Office check on Mr. Stanford's box, which check he found. The letters and checks he destroyed, retaining only the money.

Henry Bender, a clerk in the Post-Office, identified the boy as one to whom he had delivered letters on one occasion from Mr. Stanford's box. The boy produced the proper check, and he supposed it all correct.

Frederick Fowler, the book-keeper in the employ of Messrs. Stanford & Co., stated that no mail was taken from the Post-Office on the 22d of last December by any person in the employ of Messrs. Stanford & Co. The porter was sent to the office, but was told that the letters had been taken out. They had received letters since, informing of the fraudulent obtaining of money and checks due about the time mentioned, but which had not been received.

Adjourned to 3 P. M. to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL CALENDAR—Jan. 14.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

THE COST OF PUNISHING A MAN.

Bradley, by his Guardian, vs. Chesborough.—This case yesterday, in the case of assault and battery may perhaps be best explained as follows: Bradley had a [illegible] whom first came to be acquainted here to [illegible] who was a near neighbor of Mr. Chesborough, in Mott-st., having a large family of girls, of about 15 years of age. One day in October, 1854, Mary, for that was her name, came home to her mother, Mrs. Chesborough, on various matters of interesting gossip. The substance of this conversation was such, that Mr. Bradley, Sr., when he came to hear of it, sat down and wrote a letter to Mrs. Chesborough. This letter he told his son to copy, sign his name to it, and send it to her, which he did.

This letter was a very funny thing, and, doubtless, greatly amused the author in writing it. It proceeded to state that Mary had told them of her interview with Mrs. Chesborough, and had related to him a number of unkind things which Mary said Mrs. C. had remarked about his family. Among the other bad things Mrs. C. was reported to have said was that a few dollars had been expended upon her own education, which Mr. B. thought was not possible, and that Mr. C. had obtained a college education, which Mr. B. thought very likely. Mary told him (Mr. B.) that Mrs. C. said that Mrs. B. was a common sort of a person, and advised her (Mary) not to retain her place in her family. All this was said in the letter, and a great deal more, too tedious to mention. The communication was interspersed with various severe and sarcastic remarks, thrown in wherever there was room.

Mrs. Chesborough showed this letter to her husband. Mr. C. looked thoughtful; could it be that his neighbor had insulted his wife thus? Seizing his hat he rushed into Mr. B.'s house. There meeting Mrs. B. he showed her the letter, and asked if that was the product of her husband's or her son's brain, or was it a forgery. Receiving no definite answer he supposed it was from her son, and meeting him in the entry seized him by the throat, and asked him if he wrote it. Now comes the question. Did Mr. Chesborough seize him lightly, or did he grasp him roughly. Young Bradley says, or rather his witnesses do, that he left him insensible, with three red marks on his neck, where Mr. C.'s thumb and fingers pinched. Mr. C. in his answer says that he laid light hands on him. However that may be, Mr. Bradley, Jr., who is a young man studying law, concluded to bring an action for assault and battery, laying damages for the storage of those three red marks on his neck at $2,000.

His Honor charged the Jury to the effect that, after looking at the evidence from every point of view, they should deem that Mr. C. did lay violent hands on Bradley, Jr., they must give a verdict for the plaintiff, but not otherwise; and their adjustment of damages must depend, in a great measure, upon the amount of injury received by him. The Jury returned a verdict for $50 for the plaintiff. So ended this farce.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

AN INTERESTING ACTION OF EJECTMENT.

Zillah Punt vs. Samuel H. Platt et al.—This is an action of ejectment. The premises in controversy are an undivided third part of the house and lot known as No. 103 Mott-street. The owners of the other two-thirds defend on behalf of the tenants. The facts out of which the action grows are as follows:

In the year 1846 a market woman named Christina Hammet, died intestate, leaving, as the fruit of her life's labor, several houses and lots, to which her three children, viz.: Michael Punt (by her first) and Elizabeth and Maria Ann Hammet (by her second husband) were heirs-at-law. Michael married Zillah McLaughlin, the present plaintiff; Elizabeth married Joseph W. E. Somerindyke; Ann Maria married one Platt.

In 1846, the plaintiff's husband conveyed all his interest but a life interest to W. G. McLaughlin, plaintiff's brother, who, with his wife, reconveyed the same to the plaintiff on the following day.

Plaintiff's husband dying in 1850, she claimed ownership of the property under the McLaughlin deed, but the owners of the other two-thirds refused to give it up, but tendered her dower in the third. This she refused to accept, and commenced this action in April, 1853.

The defendants assert that the husband of the plaintiff, through whom she claims, was idiotic and imbecile, doing what he did only through force of habits acquired from or driven into him by his mother at the outset; that he was not capable of making a valid deed, and that the instrument purporting to be such had been got from him by undue influence.

The trial occupied three days, during which the deeds in question were put in evidence. The defendants examined fifteen witnesses to prove that Michael Punt was insane. The plaintiff introduced thirty to prove that he was not. The Jury were ordered to bring in a sealed verdict yesterday, but were unable to agree, ten being for plaintiff and two for the defendants.

CIRCUIT—*Second Part.*

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

WHEN IS A VESSEL ROTTEN?

David Elston vs. The Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company.—The plaintiff was the owner of a schooner running to Maracaibo. She was insured in the defendants' company. When near that place, she was wrecked, and a survey was taken of her, which stated that a large part of her was almost rotten, the iron work was much worn by stress of weather, &c. She was condemned and sold at auction for the benefit of the underwriters. The plaintiff brings this suit to recover the difference between the proceeds of that sale and the insurance money.

The defense set up, in, that by the terms of the policy, if the vessel should prove unseaworthy, by reason of being rotten, &c., then the policy would be void; that by the terms of the survey she was rendered unseaworthy from that cause, and consequently they are not liable. They therefore asked that the complaint be dismissed.

The plaintiff claims that independent rotten is not sufficiently rotten to render the policy void. His Honor concluded to let the case go to the Jury, who rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,000, the full amount claimed, subject to the opinion of the Court.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Jan. 14.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford.

A WIDOW'S CLAIMS CONFLICTING WITH THE CLAIMS OF CHILDREN BY A PRIOR WIFE.

An application was made to-day in the matter of the distribution of the estate of Robert Kilpatrick. In this case the deceased died some years since. At the time of his decease he occupied a stand in one of the public markets of this City, of which he held a life lease. Directly after the death his widow obtained a renewal of the lease, and sold the same for $550. The proceeds of such sale the latter upon appropriating to the benefit of herself and children. It appears, however, that Mr. Kilpatrick had been previously married, and that several children of this former marriage are living. These children now put in an application for the distribution of the proceeds of the above sale among themselves equally with the children of the latter wife.

Decision in the case reserved.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, especially for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Times, by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON GROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; and at the New-York Yards, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 12.

YARDS.	RECEIPTS. Beeves.	Cows & Calves.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
Washington Grove Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2013	2727	26	188	1900	1394
Browning's, Forty-fourth-st.	.....	240	57	80	4129	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	607	56	150	9860	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street.	.....	140	76	62	..	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	.....	3016	215	480	9021	1394
Last week	2141	3071	148	520	6054	900

Receipts for week ending to-day 3,797

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 3,597

Total receipts for week ending to-day 3,735

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Grove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Cows & Calves.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	279	.....	.....	.....	768
Hudson River Railroad	436	.....	.....	404	509
Hudson River Boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	456	60	105	1696	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	844	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	464	Pennsylvania	383
New-York	1402	Texas	.....
Illinois	210	Connecticut	171
Kentucky	280	Michigan	.....
Indiana	70	New-Jersey	4
Virginia	20	Wisconsin	.....
Iowa	.....	Canada	.....

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 45 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	10¾c.@ 11¼c.	11c. @12½c.
First quality	10c. @10¾c.	10½c. @10¾c.
Medium quality	9½c.@ 9¾c.	9½c. @10c.
Poor quality	8½c.@ 9c.	8½c.@ 9¾c.
Poorest quality	7½c.@ 8½c.	7½c.@ 8c.
General selling prices	9½c.@10¼c.	10c. @11c.
Average of all sales about	9½c.@ 9¾c.	10c. @10c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 9c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8½c.@11c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@10½c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE CATTLE MARKET.

There was a full supply of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street to-day,—2,013 against 2,145 last week,—while the offerings for the week at all the markets was about 700 more than last week. By referring to the table of stocks, it will be seen that New-York furnished one-half of all the cattle contributed during the week.

The quality of the stock to-day was fair, although scarcely equal as a whole to last Wednesday. With the exception of a few premium cattle, the prices were fully ½c. lower than on last market day—and some sellers thought 1c. lower. The prices obtained during the week at Bergen and at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, were in advance of to-day's prices, and the market ruled higher this morning than during this afternoon. Notwithstanding butchers bought tolerably free, yet some 400 head remained unsold at night, and a few droves are still due, so that it is not likely there will be any scarcity for another market at least. About 300 head went to the Eastern markets.

We suspect that the high price of Beef last week led butchers to lay in more largely of Pork and Venison—the latter being quite plentiful and cheap.

As our tables show, nearly all the cattle were owned by brokers, who had purchased in anticipation of a scarcity. This game has been tried several times recently, but so far with decidedly poor success.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

Y'ds.	No. Bees.	Owner.	Salesman.
1..	44..	Ohio	Scranton	Owner.
2..	126..	Ohio	T. C. Eastman	Owner.
3..	70..	N. Y.	S. C. Sutton	Owner.
4..	112..	Illinois	H. Hill	J. H. Williams.
5..	90..	Penn	J. A. Merritt	Owner.
6..	82..	Conn	I. Beach	Owner.
7..	66..	Ohio	Miller & Haring	Owner.
8..	71..	N. Y.	C. G. Teed	Owner.
9..	70..	Ohio & Ind.	Several Owners	Miller Har'g & Co
10..	56..	Ky	H. Eckstein	Owner.
11..	34..	Ohio	Beach & Smith	Owners.
12..	72..	N. Y.	J. C. Hoag	Owner.
13..	80..	Ky	J. T. Brasse & Co.	Owners.
14..	84..	Ind	Johnson & Temp'n.	Beach & Smith.
15..	28..	Ohio	Moorehouse & Mal'y.	Beach & Smith.
16..	127..	N. Y. & Ky.	Westhamer & Bro.	Owners.
16..	65..	Ohio	H. M. Black	Owner.
17..	140..	Ky. & N. Y.	Gilman Dickey	Owner.
18..	18..	N. Y.	George Ayrault	Owner.
19..	22..	Ky	S. Ulery	Owner.
20..	22..	Conn	H. Barnes	Owner.
21..	16..	Ohio	B. Bartram	Owner.
22..	82..	Ohio	C. W. Conger	Owner.
23..	94..	N. Y.	Mead & Holcomb	Owners.
24..	16..	Ohio	Mike Dalton	Owner.
25..	36..	N. Y.	W. W. Hoag	Owner.
26..	55..	Ky	Wm. P. McIntyre	Owner.
27..	48..	Ohio	J. D. Crouse	Owner.
28..	36..	Penn	Murphy	Owner.
—	30..	Ohio	Van Aislein	Culver, H'd & Co
—	24..	N. Y.	Culver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
—	35..	N. Y.	Bloomer & Silleck	Owners.
—	36..	Ohio	S. Schaster	Owner.
—	90..	Penn	J. H. Williams	Owner.
—	38..	Va	J. M. Seymour	Owner.
—	34..	N. Y.	C. B. Davis	Owner.
—	28..	N. Y.	S. Wallerton	Owner.
—	60..	N. Y.	J. Budlong	Owner.
—	30..	N. Y.	E. Lockman	Owner.
—	40..	N. Y.	B. Culver	Owner.
—	70..	N. Y.	Daniel McIntyre	Owner.
—	26..	N. Y.	Thomas Wheeler	Owner.
—	16..	N. Y.	Mead & Holcomb	Owners.
—	27..	N. Y.	R. H. Sherman	Owner.
—	25..	N. Y.	A. Gaseley	Owner.
—	25..	N. Y.	George Schutt	Owner.
—	32..	N. Y.	R. Smith	Owner.
—	17..	N. Y.	Cornell & Co.	George Ayrault
—	26..	N. Y.	A. Blunt	Owner.
—	22..	N. Y.	W. Sherman	Owner.

We make full notes of sales, &c., from which we give the following, to show the general character of the transactions:

DAVID EMMONS, of Copake, Columbia County, N. Y., brought in seven fine leaves, among which was a pair of red Devons, or, rather, a cross of Durham and Devon, the home weight of which was 4,060 lbs. An offer of $215 was refused this morning for them, which as the day proved, the owner had better accepted. They were five-year old, and took the first premium, as working cattle, at the Herkimer County Fair, last Fall. They were fed by Mr. RUOSS, and were classed among the best cattle of the day.

C. G. TEED was selling on his own account 71 Westchester County Cattle; a part of which were of superior quality. Six of these were fed by E. WEMMER, of Somerstown, and were the finest bullocks we met with during the day. The best pair, which were Durhams, were purchased by Gen. DUROS at $220, estimated to be near 13c. ℔ lb. They were large and very fat. The remaining 64 were sold for $116 ℔ head or about 11c. ℔ lb. C. HAWKS took 6 of the others at $113 each, and one other butcher paid $120 each for six more. The balance of the drove were running out at about 10c.

CULVER, HURD & CO. were selling one lot of 30 good Ohio Steers weighing about 900 lbs. at 10¾c.@11c., VAN ALSTYNE owner. Also; 24 fair Dutchess County Cattle on their own account at 10c.@11c.

BEACH & SMITH were selling several lots of cattle to-day, among which were 44 from Lafayette County, Ind., owned by JOHNSON & TEMPLETON. They were of fair quality and brought 9c.@11c., according to quality, &c. Another lot of Ohio cattle, of medium quality, belonging to MOORHOUSE & MALLORY, brought 9½c.@10¼c. Of the latter, 10 were taken at $95 ℔ head.

MILLER, HARING & GURNEY were selling 70 head of Ohio and Indiana cattle for different parties, at 9c.@10¼c. They were of medium or variable qualities and weights. The same parties report sales at Bergen, at prices fully ½c. better than the same cattle were bringing here to-day.

BECKER & BILLOU were selling on their own account 26 fair Westchester County cattle, averaging about 900 lbs. net, at 9½c.@10½c.

J. G. HOAG sold on his own account 73 fair Dutchess County cattle at 9c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

W. W. HOAG sold 36 Dutchess County cattle at 8½c.@10½c. They differed widely in quality and weight. Twenty of them brought fully $100 each, being heavy cattle.

C. W. CONGER was disposing of a lot of 62 good Ohio cattle, weighing at home 1,200 lbs. gross, at 10c.@10½c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually with their Calves at their sides. The prices vary somewhat, with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable bearing upon the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The range throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $40 to $50@$60. Quite a number sell above $60, and more, perhaps, below $60. We often see apologies for Cows go at $35@$40. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The tables show an increase of about 100 Cows over last week. The market is fully supplied, and prices remain unchanged.

ALLERTON reports 28 Milch Cows received during week, selling at $30@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@$70 for extras. Supply short, and selling fair, especially good ones.

BROWNING reports 57 Milch Cows, selling at $35@$60 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@$70 for extras. Good Cows selling well, with a demand about equal to the receipts.

CHAMBERLIN reports 88 Milch Cows selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good, and $60@$75 for extras. Supply quite sufficient, although good Cows are selling well.

O'BRIEN reports 79 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$40 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$65. Selling fair, with a supply very nearly equal to demand.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The prices have not changed since last week, with an increase of receipts.

ALLERTON reports 188 Veal Calves, selling for 5½c.@7c. Extras 7½c. Stock only medium in quality and selling fair.

BROWNING reports 52 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5½c. Extras 7½c.

CHAMBERLIN reports 151 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7½c. Demand brisk and selling well.

O'BRIEN reports 76 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. Fair supply and selling readily.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. The receipts have been larger during the past than for several previous weeks, and prices have fallen off nearly 50c. ℔ head.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,900 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$6, and extras, from $9 to $10 ℔ head. One fine lot of 101 Westchester County Sheep were selling by M. KELLY, owner, at $6@$8 ℔ head; they were extra, of course.

BROWNING reports receipts of 4,129 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$6 ℔ head. Extras, $8@$10. Stock fair, and selling readily, with no variation in price since last week. Receipts mostly from Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and New-York.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 9,860 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$7 ℔ head. Selling readily at fair prices. Some extras have sold for $12 ℔ head. Supply for to-day's market short.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 14.

JAMES MCGLADRY reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
119	$367 50	18	117 00
74	504 00	71	414 75
98	588 00	27	202 00
189	776 00	125	598 75
205	927 00	59	354 00
128	627 00	178	472 50
86	494 50	150	525 00
200	1,400 00		

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
6	$14 00	9	26 00
13	65 00	4	20 50
6	30 00	106	430 68
5	17 50	11	104 00
79	334 00	1	7 50
101	404 00	21	108 00
71	372 75	8	43 87
6	34 00	8	54 00
8	20 00	53	357 75
5	22 00		

BEACH, SMITH & JUDD, Sheep Brokers at CHAMBERLIN'S, report the following sales:

No.	Amount.	Average price per head.
40 Sheep sold for	$170 00	$4 25
100 Sheep sold for	500 00	5 00
8 Sheep sold for	28 00	3 50
176 Sheep sold for	940 63	5 37½
100 Sheep sold for	600 00	6 00
118 Sheep sold for	472 00	4 00
20 Sheep sold for	160 00	8 00
561	$3,870 63	

HURD & BALDWIN report sales of about 600 Sheep and Lambs at $5 to $8 per head.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Market good, with a gradual increase in price. Arrivals scarcely sufficient for the demand.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,394 Hogs, which have been sold at about 7c.@7½c., gross or live weight. Arrivals light, and market getting empty.

VAN BUSKIRK & WATSON, Pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report receipts of about 7,000 Hogs during the past week, selling at

CORN.

Live ..... $7 12 | Dressed $8 75

DISTILLERY.

Live ..... $6 75 | Dressed $8 87

Arrivals light, either live or dressed.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1857.

The Cattle Markets yesterday and to-day were well supplied, and the demand was quite active.

BEEF CATTLE—The offerings were larger than for many weeks previous, the sales having reached 1,850 head, at prices ranging from $8 50 to $9, $10, and $10 50 ℔ 100 lbs. A few extra ones here sold as high as $11, which is an advance of about 50c. upon the 100 lbs. Most of the stock was from Chester County, Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana.

SHEEP—The supply of Sheep was good, the sales having reached 5,500 head, at prices ranging from $3 75 to $6 ℔ head. They were owned principally by GEORGE HESSER, ALCORN, DEFFRICK, and others.

HOGS—The demand for this kind of stock continues good, and sales of 2,200 head, principally at SUMMY'S yard, was made at from $7 50@$8 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

COWS AND CALVES—This kind of stock is not in great demand. Only 200 head were disposed of, at from $20 to $60, as in condition and quality.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1857.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The cold of the past week has been too severe for much activity in the Vegetable market—at least so far as bringing in from the country is concerned, and the quantity in hands of dealers is gradually diminishing. Many vegetables now offered show the effects of frost.

The Poultry market continues well supplied. Large quantities of Venison are daily coming in.

Arrivals of Butter continue free, with only a moderate sale.

Eggs are growing scarce, especially lined ones. Fresh eggs are arriving quite sparingly from Philadelphia.

Potatoes—Mercer, common, ℔ bbl	$2 50	@$2	—
Potatoes—Northern Carters, ℔ bbl	3 00	@ 3	50
Potatoes—Jersey Carters, ℔ bbl	4 00	@	—
Potatoes—Mercer, extra, ℔ bbl	3 00	@ 3	25
Potatoes—Nova Scotia Mercers, ℔ bus	85	@	95
Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	—
Potatoes—Reds, ℔ bbl	2 25	@ 2	50
Potatoes—Kidneys, ℔ bbl	3 50	@	—
Potatoes—California, ℔ bbl	1 75	@ 2	00
Potatoes—Whites, ℔ bbl	1 75	@ 2	00
Potatoes—Yellow Pinkeyes, ℔ bushel	2 00	@ 1	75
Onions—Red, ℔ bbl	1 75	@ 1	87
Onions—White, ℔ bbl	2 00	@ 2	00
Onions—Yellow, ℔ bbl	2 25	@ 2	50
Cotton, ℔ 100 strings	3 00	@	—
Leeks, ℔ dozen bunches	62	@	75
Garlic, ℔ 100 bunches	3 50	@	—
Celery, ℔ doz	1 00	@ 1	25
Pumpkins—Cheese, ℔ 100	12 00	@12	00
Turnips—Ruta Bags, ℔ bbl	1 00	@ 1	37
Turnips—White, ℔ basket	25	@	37
Carrots—Washed ℔ bbl	1 00	@	—
Beets—℔ bbl	2 00	@	—
Parsnips—℔ bbl	2 25	@	—
Cranberries—℔ bbl	10 00	@12	00
Cabbages—℔ 100	6 00	@12	00
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ℔ bb	6 50	@	—
Apples—Sack-no-furthers, Gillflowers, &c., ℔ bbl	3 50	@ 4	00
Apples—Russets, ℔ bbl	2 50	@ 3	00
Apples—Greenings, ℔ bbl	3 50	@ 4	00
Apples—Spitzenburgs, ℔ bbl	4 00	@ 5	00
Apples—Sweetings, ℔ bbl	3 00	@ 4	00
Apples—Common, ℔ bbl	2 00	@ 3	50
Hickory Nuts—℔ bushel	2 00	@ 2	25
Dried Apples—State, ℔ lb	5½	@	6½
Dried Apples—Southern, ℔ lb	4	@	7
Dried Peaches—℔ lb	17	@	19
Butter—Orange Co., pails ℔ lb	25	@	28
Butter—Orange County, firkins, ℔ lb	20	@	24
Butter—State, ℔ lb	20	@	22
Ohio and other Western States, ℔ lb	15	@	16
Lard—in bbls	12	@	12
Lard—Kegs	12½	@	12½
Cheese—State, ℔ lb	10	@	11
Eggs—Fresh, ℔ doz	28	@	30
Eggs—Limed, ℔ doz	24	@	26
Fowls—℔ lb	9	@	10
Ducks—Domestic, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Ducks—Domestic, ℔ lb	11	@	14
Ducks—Canvas-Back, ℔ pair	1 75	@ 2	00
Ducks—Red Heads, ℔ pair	1 37	@ 1	62
Ducks—Widgeon	37	@	62
Ducks—Black, ℔ pair	37	@	62
Turkeys—℔ lb	10	@	12
Turkeys—Western, ℔ lb	9	@	11
Turkeys—Wild, each	2 00	@ 4	00
Geese—℔ lb	9	@	11
Pigeons—Tame Squabs, ℔ doz	1 50	@ 1	75
Partridges—℔ pair	62	@	75
Prairie Hens—℔ pair	62	@	75
Quail—℔ dozen	1 25	@ 1	50
Rabbits—℔ pair	31	@	—
Hares—℔ pair	44	@	50
Venison—Carcass, ℔ lb	8	@	9
Venison—Saddle, ℔ lb	11	@	13
Bear Meat—℔ lb	18	@	21
Roasting Pigs—each	2 00	@ 4	00

Markets, Curb'ville reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are moderately dealt in at old rates: Pearls, $8; Pots, $7 75@$7 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.; Saleratus, 8c. ℔ lb.

BARILLA—Tenerife, $25@$26 ℔ ton.

BARK—Quercitron, No. 1, at Philadelphia, $25 ℔ ton.

BEESWAX—American yellow, 26c.@26½c. ℔ lb.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for [illegible] a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be found at [illegible] the other at [illegible] o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

Nicaragua.

The news we have from Nicaragua is as two-faced as the Isthmus itself. Its character apparently depends far less upon fact than upon the accident of its coming by an Aspinwall or by a San Juan steamer. The last budget comes by Aspinwall. It furnishes Costa Rican accounts. These state that Gen. WALKER was "on his last legs." Granada, his latest hold upon land, Virgin Bay only excepted, was in the hands of the Guatemalan General BELLOSO, who was playing away with a large brass field-piece at a church, wherein a body of WALKER's soldiers had sought sanctuary. An attempt of WALKER to recover the town had been defeated. The Island of Ometepec, where he had deposited his material, with the sick and wounded, had been the scene of an Indian revolt, involving the slaughter of fifteen Americans. Gen. CANAS was at Rivas, with six hundred Costa Ricans, where WALKER, with four hundred Americans had attacked him, and met with a damaging repulse. CANAS had been reinforced by the Nicaraguans, and only waited for Gen. BELLOSO to carry the Church of Guadaloupe by storm, and join him, to complete the extirpation of the fillibusters. The forces of WALKER were represented to be wholly without food, beef excepted, and that they were obliged to eat without salt. A fare so unsuited to the climate, and a climate so unsuited to the Americans, was doing horrible destruction upon their numbers, so that without immediate reinforcements, sickness alone would exterminate them. These reports from Punta Arenas are strengthened by the stories told by deserters at Aspinwall, who describe the position of WALKER and his affairs in the gloomiest language.

On the other hand, by this arrival, we have rumors, said to be derived from private letters received at San Francisco, painting the condition of the Americans in the most satisfactory colors. Recruits were arriving; WALKER had beaten CANAS at Rivas; Leon, the largest and most influential town of Nicaragua, had pronounced for him. Statements of the same brilliant hue are put forth by the Nicaraguan agency in this City; and as they claim to date six days later than what reaches us from Aspinwall, may be entitled to some faith. The rumored attitude of Leon, however, may be received with great distrust. Leon has been almost as unanimous for the Chamorristo or servile faction as Granada was for the Liberals. Partyism in the State had, in fact, shaped itself in a large measure to the rivalry of these contending capitals; so that when WALKER was first installed at Granada by democratic influences, Leon set up that harmonious howl against him, which put in motion the Central American reaction. Leon has been the seat and centre of military operations for the allied troops; and that it should select the precise moment when all the native Nicaraguans have deserted WALKER, and WALKER's cause has attained the verge of desperation, to espouse it, and embark in the controversy, is a proceeding too absurd even for Spanish-American politics. It will be safe, therefore, to await further advices before we regard the fillibuster as triumphant; and to believe meanwhile that all his climacteric and sanitary foes are as powerful as ever, and as likely to expel him from the soil without other aid.

The Reeside Claim.

The Senate of the United States has at last voted in favor of paying the heirs of JAMES REESIDE their large claim upon the Post-Office Department, repudiating, however, a demand for interest pretty nearly equal to the principal. A different sort of interest, however, attaches to the claim. There is a moral in it, worth, to Government claimants, all the fables of Æsop put together; a moral not inadequately expressed in the Italian proverb, "an egg to-day is worth a cock to-morrow."

JAMES REESIDE was the very Napoleon of stage-coaching in the autumnal days of that system, when the rail-car was coming in, and fast mail-coaches fast going out. His contracts with Government for transporting mails covered nearly all of the more closely-settled portions of the country; and especially lucrative was the great line between Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, where there was a more than ordinary call for all the paraphernalia of the trade, seeing the liveliness of the opposition, and the necessity of anticipating the mails by running horse-expresses, at incredible expense and speed. The value of the correspondence on the route and the frequency of mail robberies required extra precautions, so that an indispensable addition to that foremost of the long passenger train, which bore the mails, was a gigantic scoundrel in a red great-coat, around the waist of which was girded a belt full of murderous horse-pistols. Those were the mighty days of the great contractor. From his office in Philadelphia he shared with the Postmaster-General the control of National letter-carrying; and what with his scores of Troy-built safety-coaches, and hundreds of drivers, grooms, guards, and riders, and thousands of horses, there was nobody else in the country to apply to when meaner contractors broke down, and extraordinary aid had to be invoked to forward the mails without suspension and detention. REESIDE, something less than twenty years ago, died, broken-hearted doubtless, at the decay of mail-coach grandeur, leaving a widow and three or four children no otherwise provided for than by a claim on Government for such works of supererogation, amounting to $180,000. The best counsel the widow could get sent her into the United States Supreme Court with this claim. After the usual delays of that ponderous jurisdiction, a judgment was obtained sustaining the demand; and there was nothing left to do but call at the Treasury and draw the amount. Unfortunately, the worst counsel the widow could get—the very worst, seeing she was in extreme need, and the money would have been as an ample shower in a prolonged drouth—whispered her that a judgment against Government carried no interest, and that if she would forego its advantages, and try her fate in the lobby of Congress, she might get not only the principal, but interest enough to pay lawyers, lobby agents, and other barnacles that had fastened themselves to the hulk of so promising a job—thus leaving her the original sum without those costly deductions. For ten years, amid circumstances of oppressive poverty, and at a vast promissory outlay upon her expectant fortune, Mrs. REESIDE, by her agents, beset Congress, without advancing her case a peg. Then the Court of Claims was set up. Thither she went—and, after other killing costs, succeeded in getting a judgment for $180,000 principal, and some $170,000 interest. This judgment the Senate has approved *less* the interest; and should the House indorse the action of the Senate, Mrs. REESIDE will, at last, get what she might have had sixteen years ago, but for her ill-advisers, less expenses probably exceeding three-fourths of the amount, and less the cost of living and the interest on borrowed money throughout the protracted contest. Taking, also, into the count the depreciation of money in the interim, the widow's experience is most painfully and pitiably severe. Regretting that it should fall upon a woman, and one whose error was undoubtedly the fruit of mischievous and designing advice, we must yet set high value upon the lesson, as a rebuke to the remorseless greed of Government claimants in general. Of the justice of denying interest in such cases we have spoken heretofore.

Development of the South.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* copies from the Alexandria *Sentinel* an interesting letter giving some statistics of the extraordinary prosperity of Lowell,—the amount of wealth produced by its manufactures and the degree of social and personal comfort that follows this development of industry. The *Enquirer* admits the attractiveness of the picture and says, justly and truly, that "it appeals most loudly to the interests and duty of the South." It seems almost incredible to the *Enquirer* that "the little Merrimac River with a fall of only 33 feet in eleven miles," with its waters frozen for a large part of the year, should be used for the production of so vast an amount of wealth, while the James, the Potomac and other Southern streams, with greater power, better climate and [illegible] at their doors, should be comparatively useless, and the people of Virginia draw all their supplies of manufactured articles from the banks of the Merrimac. The *Enquirer* thus urges upon the South the lesson and the duty which these facts should teach:—

"Let us learn a useful lesson from the untiring enterprise and practical energy of our enemies, and let the shock of the storm, which has just passed, have one good result, viz.: to clear up the atmosphere of the public mind at the South, and point out the way to a great revolution in which Southern power and greatness shall be illustrated and confirmed. The South has a great destiny before her, if her sons are alive to their duty and interest."

Why is it necessary for the *Enquirer* to present the people who have achieved all these results, as the "enemies" of the people of Virginia? According to its own confession, they buy their raw material from the South and send thither for a market their manufactured goods. These are not evidences, certainly, of hostility. They indicate, on the contrary, a kind and degree of mutual dependence to which the closest and most friendly relations are necessary. They belong to the same race, speak the same language, live under the same government, cherish the same religious and social sentiments, and differ only in one respect, namely, *the system of labor which they respectively adopt.* This need not make them enemies. They may be rivals, and the system of labor which prevails among them may have something to do with the progress and results of this rivalry; but they need not be foes.

Now why will not the *Enquirer*, laudably solicitous as it seems to be for the welfare of Virginia and the South, enter upon a fair *unbiased* examination of the real causes of the difference which it acknowledges to exist between the Merrimac and the Rappahannock—Massachusetts and Virginia—the North and the South—in regard to the development of their resources and the advance of their material prosperity? Is not such an inquiry absolutely essential to the improvement which it desires?

In all their talk upon this subject, Southern journals *assume* that the North has no advantage over the South in the system of labor which it adopts. We do not think the case so clear as to warrant such an assumption. Indeed, while this is taken for granted—and all investigation into that point excluded—so long as Southern economists ignore all questions connected with the nature of the Industry upon which the two sections respectively rely, just so long will their speculations be fruitless and their appeals to the people of the South empty and unavailing. If they would once canvass this whole subject in a frank and manly manner—look plain and indisputable facts boldly in the face, and base their action upon principles which theory and experience combine to establish, instead of such as rest upon prejudice and prescription alone—they would make a beginning towards a better state of things. The South would indeed "have a great destiny before her, *if her sons would be* THUS *alive to their duty and interest.*"

Marine Insurance.

The year that has just closed has been a year of disaster to our Marine Insurance Companies. Many of them have been wrecked, and others have only been saved from total ruin by reorganizing themselves on a new basis. But four or five of our oldest Companies, who are rich in money and experience, have survived the great disasters of the year. When we consider that the rates of premium on marine risks have been nearly doubled, in the past twenty-five years; and that, during this period, many valuable improvements have been introduced in the building and rigging of our ships—which should diminish the risks of sea voyages—this great increase of our marine losses is a fact which naturally excites reflection.

Not many years ago—when ships were built with flush decks, fore and aft, and the cabin and the forecastle was below—the dignity and authority of the quarter-deck was attained only by merit. The command was earned by a long and well-tested experience before the mast. To hand, reef and steer; to find the ship's position by the sextant, BOWDITCH's epitome and a nautical almanac; to rig a jury-mast, fish a spar, stop a leak, or ship a rudder at sea; to feel the way to an anchorage by the lead; these were the accomplishments in which our shipmasters were practically skilled, and which made marine insurance more profitable, both to the insurer and to the insured, than it is now in these days of dead reckonings and double-topsail yards. Then, there was no crawling in at the cabin windows for a command. The master began his sea-life in the forecastle, and worked his way laboriously up from the slush bucket to the sextant. If he lost his ship, he lost his reputation with it, unless it appeared that the loss was occasioned solely by stress of weather, or by circumstances entirely beyond his control as a navigator and a practical seaman. Such a shipmaster always knew where he was at sea, and whither the course he steered was leading him. If he could not catch the sun on the meridian, he took the stars or the planets. He trusted more in a good lunar than in a fancy chronometer, and was never obliged to signal up a ship from leeward to "compare reckoning." He knew just where and when he should make the land, and he sent Jack to the masthead to verify his figures, not to correct them. If he was bound into New-York, neither Montauk nor Cape May was mistaken for Sandy Hook; nor was he caught in any of those "unknown currents" which are so fatal to ships and insurance companies now-a-days. On soundings, he was sailor enough to jump into the chains and handle the lead himself; and he brought his ship and cargo into port in as good order and condition as when he sailed. There are shipmasters now retired who, during a long experience at sea, have never split a sail, parted a stay, sprung a spar, or damaged a cargo. They are sailors of the old school—the favorites of shipowners and insurers.

But times have changed. While many of our American shipmasters are as accomplished as any who have sailed before them, and have attained a high reputation in their profession, it must be acknowledged that more of them are entirely incompetent to discharge their duties. And we believe that in this fact may be found a cause of the rapidly-increasing number of our marine losses.

In England, shipmasters are now licensed; and no applicant can obtain a command, or receive favor from a Marine Insurance Company, until he has passed a thorough examination in every requirement of seamanship and navigation. This rigid system has greatly improved the character, and even the appearance of [illegible]; and could the same system be introduced here, it is certain that the profits of marine insurance would be greatly increased. But it is the [illegible] with us, at present, to give the command of a ship to the man who will serve for the lowest wages, or to the man who can purchase an eighth or a quarter of the vessel. In both cases the office, with all its great responsibilities, is merely traded away; and, in the latter case, it often falls into the possession of some young man who has never been at sea, except as a passenger [illegible] Captain's clerk. His seamanship is extracted from books; and if the Insurance Company is not called upon to pay for the ship and cargo quite as soon as might be expected, it is because this modern master happens to have, in his chief officer, a good "dry nurse," whose skill saved him in the time of peril.

JUSTICE TO IRELAND.—It is not a very easy matter to do justice to Ireland, or at least to meet the Irish idea of justice to that particular spot of the earth, which has been so fitly called the "first gem of the sea," because the moment you grant all that its children ask for, they immediately ask for more. The Irish emancipation act was no sooner passed than those who had been most clamorous for it immediately commenced a new rebellion for something more, which caused Lord LYNDHURST to make the inhuman remark that the only way to pacify Ireland was to immerse it fifty feet under water. Irishmen have their rights, like other men, and we do not see why they should not clamor for them until they get them. In this country we had supposed that Irishmen had nothing to complain of, and that they were at least quite as well treated as any other class of foreigners. It is true that no Irishman can be elected to the Presidency, but this lack of political privilege has been abundantly compensated for by the power they possess of putting any native-born citizen into that high office whom they choose to unite upon. In all other respects we had supposed that Irishmen had all they could possibly demand of us. But it seems there is one cause of complaint which we wonder has never before been thought of as a grievance.

The editor of the *American Celt* complains that Ireland has been most unfairly treated in the nomenclature of our towns, and that while English names abound all over the Union, and particularly in New-England, the only prominent Irish name is that of Baltimore, which was taken, not because it was Irish, but because it was the title of an English nobleman.

It cannot be denied that the complaint of the *Celt* is well founded, and that Ireland has been most shamefully neglected in bestowing names upon our towns. As there is a New-England, why not a New-Ireland, and a New-Munster, as well as a New-Hampshire? There are not more than three or four Ulsters in the whole Union, while the Norfolks and Suffolks are innumerable. But it is never too late to mend, and, as there are a good many new States, new Counties, and new towns, to be created, let justice be done to Ireland, by bestowing upon them a few Irish names. A few Tipperarys, Bally somethings, and Skibbereens, will be giving an agreeable variety to our topographical names. The *American Celt*, however, might, for the present, be pacified, if he would consult a gazetteer, and see how many Irish names may already be found distributed over the country. There are no less than thirteen towns called Dublin, and one New-Dublin; there are nine Londonderrys, six Belfasts, and three Corks; and Plymouth Rock, even, is now pretty generally called the Blarney-stone. If these towns with Irish names are not so prominent as Boston, New-York, New-Bedford and Albany, why do not our Irish fellow-citizens make them so? Still we admit that, in the matter of names, England has decidedly the advantage of her "sister Isle," on this Continent.

A PERIODICAL OUTBREAK.—Every year, at about this time, it must have been noted by the Meriams of the moral universe, our newspapers break out in violent tirades and most virtuous denunciations against the follies, extravagances and immoralities of fashionable society. There are two ways of accounting for this phenomenon; the first is, that there is not much of anything else to make a splurge about; and the other, that it is the season of party-giving, when Fashion herself is in full feather, and spreads her most brilliant plumage. To denounce fashionable follies, and rail at the extravagances of the wealthy classes, is no new thing; it has been done ever since the days of King Solomon, and will probably be continued a good while longer. But people who have got money and are ambitious of making a show, as most moneyed people are, will continue to build fine houses, give large parties, and indulge in all the elegancies of life that money can purchase. Those who are rendered uneasy by the fashionable vices and extravagances of our best society should read the Roman satirists, the domestic history of England in the last century, or even the letters describing the social life of the aristocracy of France and England of the present day, and they will not be so much alarmed at the costly displays of Fifth-avenue.

The truth is that the Winter season is a kind of harvest home for our merchants and great jobbers, and their only season of enjoyment. They work very hard during all the rest of the year, attend closely to business, spend night after night in their counting-rooms and warehouses, and when their books have been balanced, their profit and loss account adjusted, and the balance is found on the right side of the ledger, it is very natural that they should feel inclined to invite their friends to their splendid mansions, treat them to the luxuries of the season and indulge a little in revelry and high life. Besides it is all good for trade; the luxurious habits of the rich put bread in the mouths of the poor, and give employment to thousands who would else be idle, or leading vicious lives. Diamond necklaces, brocades satin slippers, lace curtains, gold tea-pots and other costly trumpery are innocent things in themselves, and if only those indulge in them whose incomes are sufficient to pay for them, they will never do any harm to society. But, now and then, some ill-starred lunatic who mistakes the shadow for the substance, will sell his soul to the devil to obtain these gauds, and then there is an outcry made against the fashionable follies of society, as though it were a crime to be rich, and to be fashionable was a deadly sin.

Fine houses, splendid equipages, costly dresses, and elegant parties are all evidences, not only of opulence and refinement, but of enterprise, industry and liberality. It is only when wealth is obtained by dishonest means, or by oppressing the poor, that an ostentatious display of it becomes offensive. In this country, with very rare exceptions, those who have fortunes have obtained them by their own industry, and have a right to be as extravagant as they please in getting rid of them.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, the House bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy was passed. A bill making appropriation for improving, by contract, the Mississippi, Ohio and Arkansas Rivers, was reported. The Senate then discussed, without coming to any conclusion, the bill for the settlement of the accounts of Revolutionary Officers.

In the House, a large number of bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. LETCHER, for the establishment of a Branch Mint in this City, to be under the control of the Director of the Philadelphia Mint. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. AKERS, of Missouri, made a speech in vindication of the principles of the American party, and Mr. DURFEE, of Rhode Island, advocated protection for American manufactures.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The business of legislation in both Houses proceeds smoothly and rapidly. Another scheme for tinkering the Charter of this City was introduced in the Senate yesterday; also a bill relative to the Police Department. There is some prospect at last of having at the State Capital a suitable house for the Governor to reside in, as a bill was introduced to appropriate $50,000 for the erection of an Executive Mansion.

In the Assembly, the report of the Auditor of the Canal Department was presented, and will be found elsewhere in this morning's TIMES. A petition was presented from the American Geographical Society, for a ship canal from the Hudson River to Lake Champlain. Bills were introduced for the extension of time generally for the collection of taxes, to protect the citizens of this City from imposition by the City Railroad Companies, and to incorporate the Turnverein. Mr. JONES' resolution, that it is inexpedient to introduce a prohibitory law this session, was called up, and an amendment proposed, that it is expedient, which amendment was laid on the table. A resolution was adopted refusing the use of the Assembly Chamber to any person or associations but those of the State. A resolution was introduced, and lost, for the appointment of a Committee to report as to the propriety of abolishing the death penalty. Various Committees were announced, the construction of which can be ascertained by reference to our report.

FORNEY'S GROANS.—The defeat of FORNEY was so terrible a blow that even his most active opponents showed a disposition to condole with him, rather than exult in his misfortune; but the utter lack of philosophy which he shows himself, the entire want of Christian resignation to his hard fate, will be likely to turn the current of sympathy which was setting towards him, in an opposite direction. We have never witnessed such a frightful outburst of disappointed rage as the *Pennsylvanian*, FORNEY's organ, contained yesterday. Such tearing of hair, such howling, yelling and whining was never heard before since the fall of Lucifer. Mr. FORNEY should, by this time, have become so accustomed to defeat and the vicissitudes of political warfare, as to bear up under a little reverse like that which he has sustained. Besides, he must know that if anything could add to the delight of his enemies and of his successful competitor for the Senatorship, it would be to know that he writhed so under his defeat. The Democrats of Pennsylvania are a very uncertain kind of white men. Three of them, who voted for FORNEY in the legislative caucus, when they came to the scratch in joint ballot, cast their votes for General CAMERON.

COL. BENTON STILL HARPING ON THE LADY QUESTION.—Colonel BENTON has sent forth another letter on the "lady" question, which we give elsewhere. The gallant old gentleman caves in with respect to the Bible, but says nothing as to the "Thirty Years View." He confesses that he put this ball in motion without expecting to be snapped up so sharply by the newspaper critics. But when a man of his ripeness and celebrity makes an assertion about a book so well known as the Bible, he must expect to be reminded of his error when he commits one.

CRIMEAN CAPS.—By some of those odd accidents which seem to have attended every movement of the English in the Crimea, a large quantity of fur caps which were intended by the British Government to be sent to the seat of war, for the use of the army, have found their way to Nassau-street, and have been selling so cheap during the late cold snap that about every other man in the City has one on his head. It is a pity they could not have reached the soldiers for whom they were intended in season to be used, for they are ugly enough to have frightened the Russians out of Sebastopol if they had been worn by the besieging army.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR CONVICTS?—England has always some knotty social point to untie, which stares the world in the face from the columns of its daily papers. The question that now appears to be agitating the British mind is, "what shall we do with our Convicts?" Whatever they may do with them, we hope they won't set them free, for, in that case, some of them might find their way over here; and our market is already overstocked with a similar commodity. English convicts and ticket-of-leave men, judging from the samples that have come across the Atlantic, are most undesirable additions to our population.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.—In another column will be found the details of a foul murder upon the highway, coupled with robbery, near Jamaica, Long Island. This is the second transaction of the kind within two weeks in this vicinity. The victim in this case is SAMUEL CARMAN, a farmer of Foster's Meadow, who was at the time on his way home from Brooklyn. The murderers, we regret to say, are yet at large.

The Meat Market.

Contrary to expectation, a full supply of Beef Cattle have reached this market during a week past, notwithstanding detentions by snow and ice incident to this season. The City receipts of bullocks for the week ending yesterday were 3,735, against 3,671 for the preceding week. There were 2,518 reported on sale at Forty-fourth-street yesterday morning, and prices fell off at least ½c. ℔ lb. Mutton, Poultry, and especially Venison, are in good supply and at reasonable rates. Nothing like starvation or starvation prices appear in present prospect.

Wallack's Theatre.

Mrs. HOEY's benefit took place last night, and a proper ovation to talent and beauty occurred. The house was filled with one of the largest and most fashionable audiences of the season, attracted more by the occasion than the play, although the latter, "Love's Sacrifice," is an effective one. Mrs. HOEY was received with repeated rounds of applause, and during the evening was thrice called before the curtain. Her impersonation of the heroine was extremely effective, and Mr. DYOTT's *Matthew* was also admirable.

Italian Opera.

The rehearsals at the Academy of Music are progressing with great zeal and earnestness. On Monday next this—our most elegant and best patronized place of amusement—will open for the season. It is a short one to be sure, but everything is staked on its success. Mr. STRAKOSCH is a sensible man, who knows better than any other how to manage artists, so as to satisfy them, the public and himself. But he knows also that Italian Opera is a risky business, and that it requires a combination of varied talents—not commonly found in one man—to make it succeed. Whilst, therefore, his art-ambition induces him to make this experiment, his judgment tells him that he must be guided entirely by its result. If the twelve nights announced are only moderately patronized by the public, he will be satisfied and encouraged to further enterprise. Mr. STRAKOSCH has capital; sound judgment; extraordinary tact, and more than ordinary art-aspirations for the perfect. It will be seen, therefore, how much depends on this experiment. If it succeed, he may become the permanent lessee of the Academy, and New-York, thereby guaranteed an excellent company of artists, and an energetic operatic management. These facts should be known, for they deserve to be appreciated.

The immediate arrangements are liberal enough for the short season announced. Mlle. PARODI is an artist whose fame has been indorsed by our own public. In certain *rôles* she has no equal on the lyric stage, and especially is that the case in *Lucrezia*—the part selected for her *début*. Signor TIBERINI is an excellent tenor, whose acquaintance we made last season in a very brief and unsatisfactory manner. He was the favorite of the Havana public, and is, unquestionably, a finished artist. Of the other members of the company we know nothing at present. The orchestra is a very fine one, numerically strong and individually good. Mr. STRAKOSCH has wielded the *bâton* in his own opera, and is qualified to interpret the labors of others. The chorus is also admirable.

In the way of promised novelties, the most interesting is the *début* of Mlle. DE WILHORST. This event will, we believe, take place in the second week of the season. The talent and the ambition of the lady alike promise a success in the lyric drama. She makes her first appearance in the inimitable "Lucia."

To-day the subscription lists are opened at the various music stores. Choice and secured seats may be obtained for the season of twelve nights for twelve dollars, being a reduction of fifty per cent. on the regular prices. This is an object worth remembering.

MARINE MATTERS.

DETENTION OF OUTWARD BOUND VESSELS.

A large number of ships, barks and brigs which have been ready for sea, some of them for ten days, are detained in consequence of the ice, and the high charges made by tugs for towing them to sea; the risks also of getting well to sea, clear of the ice, have much to do in delaying their sailing. The *Ashburton* and others have been ready to sail for several days. The charge now made, by a first-class steam-tug, to tow a heavy ship outside of Sandy Hook is $500, and upwards; and the same for bringing a ship from outside the light-ship to her anchor or a pier in the City. Higher sums than this have lately been paid. Numbers of the pilot-boats are also prevented from going below from the impossibility of going through the ice without serious, and perhaps fatal, damage to their boats. The damage sustained by pilot-boat No. 21, *A. B. Neilson*, in being carried ashore near Fort Diamond, will be about one thousand dollars. This is the more to be regretted, as the pilots of this boat were humanely endeavoring to tow into port—having her in tow at the time—schooner *Wing of the Wind*, which had been fallen in with by them at sea, on Saturday night, in a disabled condition.

THE COURT-MARTIAL.

The court-martial in this City is drawing toward a close, and will probably be concluded to-day. Two witnesses only were examined yesterday, but no new facts of interest were elicited as relates to the conduct of Assistant Surgeon HOLDEN. On account of the unavoidable absence of two witnesses the Court adjourned early. The verdict of the Court will not be known until it has been approved by the President and published by the Department at Washington. It appears to be the impression that the offences of these officers were more the result of oversight or misapprehension than any intentional dereliction of duty.

STEAMSHIP HERMANN.

SOUTHAMPTON, Saturday, Dec. 20.

The *Hermann*, U. S. mail steamer, Capt. HIGGINS, put back here 14th inst., with her crank-shaft broken, her side lever carried away, and port engine damaged and useless; the starboard engine remained available. The hull is not much damaged, but the repairs of the engine will require at least six weeks. The accident took place about 160 miles from Southampton.

NANTUCKET BLOCKADED BY THE ICE.

We infer from the following dispatch from Chatham, Mass., that the Nantucket people are suffering from their usual Winter blockade, and that the steamer *Island Home*, which runs daily to Hyannis, connecting with the Cape Cod Railroad, has been compelled to suspend her trips:

CHATHAM, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

Schooner *E. H. Dyer*, from Portland for Philadelphia, has been in the ice in Vineyard Sound several days. Got out and anchored at Siasconset (east end of Nantucket) on Sunday. She was chartered yesterday by Capt. G. D. PATTERSON, and brought the passengers from Nantucket, and landed them at Chatham to-day at 1 o'clock. The schooner left for Boston this afternoon. She reports having seen several vessels in the ice in the Sound to-day.

The ice in the East River, yesterday, caused general derangement in the running of the ferry-boats, as no dependence could be placed upon the time required for making their trips. The Williamsburg boats experienced the most difficulty on account of the greater distance they have to run, and during a portion of the day suspended their trips entirely; most of the other ferries also made trips so seldom, that they generally went crowded with passengers and teams. The Houston-street ferry, it is said, also stopped their boats for most of the day. The mild weather which prevailed toward night, if it continues, will have the effect to melt the ice, and relieve the pressure in both the North and East Rivers.

RETURNED.

The British brig *Lady Seymour*, of and for Halifax, hence 13th inst., returned yesterday P. M., in tow of steamtug *Huntress*, having, when 40 miles east of the Highlands, discovered her to be leaking, which gained on the pumps 20 inches in three hours while on the starboard tack. Her cargo consists of flour principally.

Captain MORRELL, of steamtug *Huntress*, came up from outside yesterday, and reports several square-rigged vessels below, among which are the ship *Maid of Orleans* and bark *Lexington*, from Havana. While coming up she carried away six of the arms of her starboard wheel and four of the port one.

The other Woman's Hospital, and New Schools Proposed.

A few days since we published the proceedings in annual meeting of the Women's Hospital, of which Mrs. CODWISE is the president, and Dr. MARION SIMS the Surgeon. It is the only Woman's Hospital in town, but certain lady Doctors are striving earnestly to create another—not a rival, in any sense—but a Hospital for females, over which females shall preside—females doing the prescribing and bandaging, and performing the surgical operations too, we suppose. It is a pity that the originators of this new enterprise had not studied their reputation for originality, and sailed under a new name, for, bound to succeed as it is, infinite confusion will come of this sameness of names. The intention of Drs. BLACKWELL and ZAKRZEWSKI (*fem.*) and the influential citizens (*masc.*) who unite with them, is to furnish not simply a refuge for the sick of their sex, but also in their Hospital a school for the practical Clinical instruction of female medical students, with a distinct department devoted to the systematic training of a body of nurses for the supply of families and institutions.

It may not be generally known that a charter was obtained in 1854 for the organization of an Infirmary and Dispensary for women and children. A Dispensary was opened in a destitute part of the City, which was gratuitously attended by Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, with Drs. PARKER, CAMMANN, KISSAM and TAYLOR, for consulting physicians. It is the thought to merge this into a hospital, to which an extensive out-patient department will be attached, to be attended by the students, under the direction of the professors. They hope, indeed, to establish a large medical college ultimately, with anatomical rooms, laboratory, &c., which shall be the great medical centre for female practitioners, and afford them every facility for gaining a complete knowledge of the profession.

Some may, possibly, think that the metropolis is pretty fairly supplied with medical schools already—and so thought the milliners when there were three bonnet shops in Division-street; but as the new establishments continued to go up, Division-street got to be at last a sort of moral centre of the world of bonnets, and did its share toward swelling the importance and glory of New-York. So it will be with the medical schools.

Let the women start theirs; let the faculties of those now in running order get up a fight among themselves and split each into two, and soon the word physic can't be mentioned anywhere but that the hearer will involuntarily think of New-York and its schools.

Mr. THOMAS CONLIN, a native of Ireland, died in Woonsocket, recently, aged 67 years. The deceased was a soldier, under WELLINGTON, throughout the entire Peninsular War, and in several severe engagements, among them the terrible storming of Badajos, yet he escaped without material injury.

Midshipman RICHARD W. GRAHAM, attached to the United States sloop-of-war *Constellation*, died recently at Constantinople, and was buried in the Kara Protestant Cemetery with military honors. He was from the District of Columbia, and entered the Naval Academy in 1851.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS OR Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c., &c. Sold in large bottles; price 25 cents, by all the principal druggists and perfumers throughout the world. Principal office No. [illegible] Broadway.

THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE IS OUT THIS morning, containing THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorised to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE IS OUT THIS morning, containing THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; [illegible] beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to [illegible] and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. [illegible] Broadway.

THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE [illegible] THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. The only Salamander Safe made, and THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. Warranted free from dampness, and secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Lock. Dépôt, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE IS IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST OF all holiday gifts is one of Singer's latest improved sewing machines, which is capable of earning for its owner $1,000 a year. All who have female relations or friends in needy circumstances can in this way, at a moderate expense, provide for their permanent and comfortable support. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—THE BEST IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE. Out this morning.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from $60 to $150; melodeons, $40 to $135. Pianos tuned.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—THE BEST IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE. Out this morning.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

CORP'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTION
CAN'T LEFT'S STORY OF THE NEW YORK
LEDGER, Ch. 1, Pub. 1, Ch. 2, Pub. 2, Ch. 3, Pub. 3, Ch. 4, Pub. 4, Ch. 5, Pub. 5, Ch. 6, Pub. 6, Ch. 7, Pub. 7, Ch. 8, Pub. 8, Ch. 9, Pub. 9, Ch. 10, Pub. 10, Ch.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

ROMEO AND JULIET.

[illegible]

COMPANY.

[illegible]

JAMES S. WOOD, Treasurer.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—The public is respectfully informed that the Academy will be reopened on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, [illegible] of Italian Opera, under the direction of MAURICE STRAKOSCH. [illegible]

LUCREZIA BORGIA!

[illegible]

CARD OF THE MANAGEMENT.

[illegible]

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

[illegible] the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock.

TRIUMPHANT RESULTS.

CROWDED HOUSES.

BEAUTIFUL AND NOVEL EFFECTS.

On THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1857,

TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.

Supported by Messrs. C. Wheatleigh, Lingham and Miss Laura Keene.

Fourth night of a new drama, from Charles Reade's "Clouds and Sunshine," entitled

RACHAEL, THE REAPER; OR, CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE.

WITH NEW SCENERY AND NEW MUSIC.

Sustained by Messrs. Burnett, C. Wheatleigh, Lingham, [illegible], Mrs. H. [illegible], Miss Ada Clifton and Miss Laura Keene.

[illegible]

YOUNG BACCHUS; OR, SPIRITS AND WATER.

Produced with New Scenery, Dresses, Appointments, &c., &c.

[illegible] Miss Gould [illegible] de Ballet.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

[illegible]

TRAGEDY AND OPERA

[illegible]

THE CZAR AND THE CARPENTER.

[illegible] Carl Bergmann.

FULL AND EFFECTIVE CHORUS.

[illegible] to commence with the Overture at 8 [illegible]

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1857, [illegible] the great Comic Opera, in 3 acts, called THE CZAR AND THE CARPENTER. [illegible] Mr. Forrest's [illegible] ROLLA. [illegible] MASON AND LOCKSMITH. [illegible]

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

[illegible] o'clock. [illegible] Fifty cents.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1857, will be performed the celebrated Opera, by W. V. Wallace, entitled

MARITANA.

[illegible] Mr. W. Harrison [illegible] Miss Louisa Pyne [illegible] Mr. Guilmette [illegible]

DON PASQUALE.

[illegible]

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

[illegible] MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

COMBINATION OF UNEQUALED TALENT.

[illegible] THAT BLESSED [illegible] THE TOODLES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

[illegible] THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1857. [illegible]

LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

[illegible] HIAWATHA.

[illegible] HIAWATHA.

Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Lester, Mrs. Hoey, Mr. Walcot, [illegible], Mr. Sothern, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. Dyott, &c., [illegible]

Saturday.—Benefit and last appearance of Mrs. JOHN WOOD.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.

Immense Success. CROWDED HOUSES To witness the grand Operatic Extravaganza of DON JUAN; Or, A Ghost on a High Horse, which will be repeated EVERY EVENING this week. [illegible] ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY. [illegible] Tickets, 25 cents.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

GOTTSCHALK'S FAREWELL CONCERT, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 16. Assisted by ADELINA PATTI, and M. EMILE GUYON. Tickets $1 each. Seats secured without extra charge at HALL & SON'S, Broadway, and W. W. ROSE'S Bookstore, No. 141 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

GOLDBECK'S MORNING RECITALS OF CLASSICAL and MODERN MUSIC.—The first of [illegible] SATURDAY, 17th inst., [illegible] JOHANNSEN, Mr. WILHELM [illegible] GOLDBECK. [illegible]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—[illegible] A DAY IN PARIS. [illegible] THE LIVELY FAIRIES. [illegible]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE NEW DRAMATIC SEASON! THIS (Thursday) [illegible] EVENING, at 7 o'clock, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. [illegible] THE HAPPY FAMILY, [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.—[illegible]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—[illegible] Admittance 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

CRYSTAL PALACE.—[illegible]

BALLS.

THE BALL OF THE NEW-YORK CITY GUARD. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1857. TICKETS TWO DOLLARS. Admitting a gentleman and ladies. [illegible]

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT AND BALL for the benefit of the NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL, will take place at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, under the direction of the following MANAGERS:

[illegible list of managers] ... Henry Delafield, G. B. Dorr, ... Commodore Perry, Walden Pell, Royal Phelps, H. J. Raymond, ... H. A. Stone, ... Alex. Taylor, ... R. C. Winterhoff, ... R. C. Winthrop, N. H. Wolfe.

Doors open at 7½. Music will commence at 8, and dancing at 9. No box will be let, nor any seat reserved. Ladies with bonnets, and gentlemen with hats, canes or overcoats, will not be permitted on the floor. The only entrance will be on Irving-place. Carriages, on bringing their company, will drive up Irving-place, and, on taking up their company, will depart in reverse order.

Tickets, $5 each, admitting one person, can be had at the Music Stores of William Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway, and Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, and also at the Bookstore of T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.

WALDEN PELL, Chairman.
LEWIS C. JONES, Treasurer.
ARTHUR LEARY, [illegible] } Secretaries.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, in aid of the Widows and Orphans, will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1857. Tickets may be had by applying to the Managers.

HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER N. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 25 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 140 Pearl-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN. New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season. Practising assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

DANCING SCHOOL AT NO. 54 EAST 13TH-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARRAUD'S second term of the season will commence WEDNESDAY, 14th inst.—pupils can commence at any time; on Wednesday and Saturday at 11 o'clock, noon, and 3½ o'clock, afternoon, for young ladies and gentlemen. Circulars, containing terms, &c., obtained as above.

LECTURES.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A paper will be read THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, at the Small Chapel of the New-York University, Washington-square, by Prof. A. GUYOT, on *Geographical Science*; and one by Rev. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Colonial Missionary of the Scotch Free Church at Natal, on *South Africa*. Free to members of the Society and their friends.

LECTURE AT PACKER INSTITUTE, Brooklyn, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, by Bishop HOPKINS of Vermont. Subject—*The True Relation of Knowledge to the Welfare of Mankind*. Tickets of admission 25 cents each. This lecture was to have been delivered last week, but is necessarily postponed to this.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SWISS MEETING.—THE SWISS RESIDENTS of New-York and vicinity are particularly requested to attend a meeting on SATURDAY EVENING next, 17th inst., at 7 o'clock, at Delmonico's, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., for the purpose of considering the present position of the country. By order of the Provisory Committee.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICANS.—THE members of the VIth Ward Republican Association are requested to meet at their room No. 475 Pearl-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 15, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.
ISRAEL W. WILLIAMS, President.
DAYTON BRITTON, OTIS S. COMMISON(?) } Secretaries.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

CHRISTOFLE & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
The dépôt of this celebrated ware, formerly situated At No. 481 Broadway, has been removed to No. 97 William-st. Always on hand, table and tea sets, tray, fork and spoons, &c. For sale by
GOURE & CO.,
No. 97 WILLIAM-ST.

P. K. DEYO'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY.
No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY.
Refer to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co.

ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE WEST. ADVERTISE WEST. ADVERTISE WEST. ADVERTISE WEST.	VISSCHER OWEN & Co. GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. Will advertise for merchants, manufacturers and business men generally, in any part of the United States or Canadas, at the lowest possible rates. Newspapers from every part of the United States and Canadas kept on file for the inspection of advertisers, and every information as to the best places and papers cheerfully given.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; T. R. CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston, and druggists generally.

MATRIMONIAL.—MADEMOISELLE EUGENIA VOLLANTE, the "Celebrated Autographer," has again visited New-York City, and at the request of her numerous friends and patrons offers her services to the public. She will, upon the receipt of 25 cents, or its equivalent in postage stamps, with a specimen of handwriting return a thorough description of a person's character, disposition, and past life, with a clear picture of that which is to come, describe the future wife or husband, advise in journeys, love affairs, law suits, &c. Address, with return postage, EUGENIA VOLLANTE, New-York Post-Office.

PURE JUICE PORT WINE.—FOR MEDICAL purposes—highly recommended to persons debilitated, or in a state of convalescence. Can be obtained in bottles only, at the Wine Vaults, No. 15 Wall-st.
G. E. MENDUM.

AN IMPROVED ADAMS POWER PRINTING PRESS—[illegible] by 42, with the usual fixtures and improvements, but little worn and in complete order, is offered for sale. Inquire of
S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AND SOMEBODY [illegible] SAID UNTO ME, "HOW ARE YOU?"
AND I SAID UNTO PORTER'S SPIRIT, "POST HASTE."
AND THE SPIRIT SAID, "BUY ME."
AND I SAID UNTO THE SPIRIT, "I DO."
AND THE SPIRIT SAID, "I AM A GOOD SPIRIT."
AND I SAID UNTO THE SPIRIT, "I KNOW THAT AND MORE."

And that any one who will seek the Spirit, will not only be pleased, but will almost split their sides laughing over the many very funny stories told therein by other rare SPIRITS.

And the *Spirit* said, "Do you know where I am to be found?"

And I said unto the *Spirit*, "Certainly, everywhere, and cheap too, only 6 cents."

LOVERS, TAKE NOTICE.
The young lady that you left in such a pet the other night will love you more than ever,
IF YOU READ THE GOOD THINGS TO HER that are in each issue of
PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.
For sale everywhere.
PRICE ONLY SIX CENTS.

A SPIRIT FROM THE VASTY DEEP HAS COME.
Where? Why,
PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.
A spirit that spirits forgetfulness of dull cares to oblivion, where they belong.
ONLY SIX CENTS
to be made happy for a week at least.

I SAY, FRIEND!
You don't know how much pleasure you may derive by getting
PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.
It is out to-day.
For sale everywhere. Price only six cents.

DERBY & JACKSON'S LATE PUBLICATIONS.
For sale by the principal Booksellers:

I.
KNIGHT OF THE GOLDEN MELICE.
AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE.
By the author of the "Lost Hunter." 12mo. $1 25.

II.
THE TORCHLIGHT; OR, THROUGH THE WOOD.
A Novel. By Mrs. OSCOTT, Authoress of "Isora's Child." 12mo. $1 25.

III.
DAISY'S NECKLACE AND WHAT CAME OF IT.
By T. B. ALDRICH. 16mo. 75 cents.

IV.
MR. MILBURN'S
RIFLE, AXE AND SADDLE-BAGS.
With a portrait on steel. One neat 12mo vol. $1.

V.
AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF INSTRUCTION.
By A. B. JOHNSON, Esq., of Utica. 12mo. $1 25.

VI.
MORMON WIVES;
A Narrative of Facts, Stranger than Fiction.
By METTA VICTORIA FULLER. 12mo. $1.

VII.
CARVALHO'S TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES IN THE FAR WEST.
With Fremont's last Expedition. 12mo. $1.

VIII.
THE RAINBOW AROUND THE TOMB.
A Book for Mourners. By EMILY THORNWELL. 75 cents.

Will be ready in a few days:
THE PUDDLEFORD PAPERS; Or, Humors of the West.
SILVERWOOD; A Book of Memories.
THE STAR AND THE CLOUD; Or, A Daughter's Love.
THE SULTAN AND HIS PEOPLE. By C. OSCANYAN.
THE MERCHANT'S AND BANKER'S REGISTER.
THE HUSBAND IN UTAH. Edited by MARIA WARD.
GENTLEMAN'S GUIDE TO POLITENESS AND FASHION.

"IT HAS NO EQUAL."
A Companion and Hand-Book for Professional and Business Men.
THE AMERICAN ALMANAC AND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,
For the year 1857. 1 vol. 12mo. About 400 pages. Price $1, in paper; $1 25, bound.

The American Almanac is too well known to require more than a simple announcement, having been regularly published for 28 years, and having become, on account of the extent and reliability of its information, an indispensable companion to scholars, and men of every profession and business. No library is now complete without it.

From the National Intelligencer.
It surpasses, in comprehensiveness and value, any similar compend in the world.

From the Pittsburg Journal.
One of the most useful and valuable publications of the country and the age.

From the Troy Whig.
Every page is worth the price of the work. As a general reference-book it has no equal.

From the Atlas.
Of its value as a work of reference in statistical, geographical, astronomical, and other matters of like moment, to the student and man of letters, too much can hardly be said. It is a publication of indispensable necessity to every office and counting-room; and no one can well do without its various and valuable tables.

Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of advertised price.
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO., No. 111 Washington-st., Boston.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS
HAVE IN PRESS

I. LECTURES TO MEN OF BUSINESS. By HUGH STOWELL. 12mo.
II. THE GIANT KILLER. By the Author of the "Claremont Tales."
III. EXPOSITORY THOUGHTS ON THE GOSPELS. By Rev. C. KYLE. Matthew nearly ready.
IV. DR. HODGE ON FIRST CORINTHIANS.
V. MEMORIES OF BETHANY.
VI. LOFTUS' TRAVELS AND RESEARCHES IN CHALDEA AND SUSIANA.
VII. LIFE. By P. H. GOSSE. Illustrated.
VIII. A RAY OF LIGHT. By the Author of "A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam."
IX. DR. HAMILTON'S LESSONS FROM THE GREAT BIOGRAPHY.
X. BONAR'S TRAVELS IN THE DESERT.
XI. THE CHILDREN OF THE KINGDOM. By Rev. DUDLEY A. TYNG. 16mo.
XII. CHRISTIANITY AND OUR ERA. By GEORGE GILFILLAN, Author of the "Bards of the Bible," &c.
XIII. DICK'S CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHER. New Edition, re written and enlarged, by the Author, with 170 Illustrations. 12mo.

SECOND EDITION READY THIS MORNING OF
ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN PULPIT,
BY WM. B. SPRAGUE, D. D.
Vols. 1 and 2; Congregationalists (complete in themselves.) $5.

From the Evangelist.
No one can read these biographies of the New-England Fathers without a new impression of the worth of this long line of venerated men. Never have we felt so deeply what a rich heritage we possessed in the wisdom, the large patriotism and fervent piety of our ancestors. * * * We know it is the fashion to smile at these old Puritan Ministers. We are amused with the pictures of the old times, the quaint style and precise manners, the short clothes and silver knee-buckles, and flowing cue, or ponderous wig. But these are trifles. The men, in mind, in intelligence, in practical wisdom, and in elevation of character, were the foremost men of their generation. * * * While thus detailing the biographies of individual men, the writer has supplied the materials of a general religious history. This is by far the most important contribution yet made to the Ecclesiastical History of the country. We know of no man who could have carried through this great undertaking so thoroughly as Dr. Sprague. It is a service to the church and the country, for which he deserves general gratitude.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 530 Broadway.

ANN HAVILAND.
ANN HAVILAND.
The new Original Story by JEREMY LOUD
IS CREATING
QUITE A SENSATION AMONG THE READERS OF THE
NEW-YORK SUN,
IN WHICH PAPER
IT IS BEING PUBLISHED FROM DAY TO DAY.
ONE CENT PER COPY.
SUBSCRIBE FOR IT AT YOUR HOUSE.
SIX CENTS PER WEEK.

GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.
GO AND SEE!

Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway, New-York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of new and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Annuals, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.
EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

ANN HAVILAND.
ANN HAVILAND.
The new Original Story by JEREMY LOUD,
IS CREATING
QUITE A SENSATION AMONG THE READERS OF THE
NEW-YORK SUN,
IN WHICH PAPER
IT IS BEING PUBLISHED FROM DAY TO DAY.
ONE CENT PER COPY.
SUBSCRIBE FOR IT AT YOUR HOUSE.
SIX CENTS PER WEEK.

SPLENDID FAMILY BIBLES.
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from London a large invoice of the most beautiful and costly Bibles ever imported, to which he respectfully invites attention. They are well adapted for wedding gifts.
THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER,
In plain and elegant binding, and a fine assortment of standard, Theological and Miscellaneous Works, suitably bound for libraries or presents.
JUVENILES in great variety.
THOS. N. STANFORD,
(Late Stanford & Swords)
No. 637 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A REMEDY FOR SCOLDING WIVES.
TAKE PORTER'S SPIRIT home with you to-night;
READ IT TO YOUR WIFE,
and it will restore your home.
YOU CAN GET IT EVERYWHERE,
and it costs
ONLY SIX CENTS.

NO BREAD AND BUTTER ARTICLES IN
PORTER'S SPIRIT,
but something substantial, like
ROAST BEEF AND WOODCOCK,
Well spiced.
You can get it everywhere for 6 cents.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES
IS OUT THIS DAY.
For sale everywhere. Price 6 cents.

A CAPITAL BOOK FOR THE WINTER EVENINGS.
FRESH, TRUE, GOOD-HUMORED AND UNIVERSALLY INTERESTING.
DIX, EDWARDS & CO.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY
A JOURNEY THROUGH TEXAS.
BY FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Author of "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England," "A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States," &c.
12 mo. cloth. Price $1 25.

A narrative of saddle and tent-life in Louisiana, Texas and the Mexican border, abounding with interesting incidents, graphic and entertaining, but unexaggerated descriptions, and dramatic sketches of character; humorous accounts of sporting and adventure; camp-fire yarns and anecdotes of frontier life; containing, also, a history and full account of the present condition of the German and French colonies in Texas, and much other important and suggestive information, little to statistics, etc. With an appendix valuable for reference, of commercial, agricultural, geographical and political statistics; a map and charming frontispiece.

ALSO, BY THE SAME AUTHOR,
A JOURNEY IN THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES.
WITH REMARKS ON THEIR ECONOMY.
12mo, cloth, with numerous wood-cuts. Price $1 25.

From the Edinburgh Review for October.
Those who would know what are the best aspects of Southern life and society, may be referred with confidence to Mr. OLMSTED's work on the "Seaboard Slave States."

From the London Times, Nov. 1.
Mr. OLMSTED's entire volume abounds with such suggestive statements, and our American friends would do well to consider them closely.

From Le Constitutionnel Paris, Nov. 15.
We cannot too highly estimate the labors of Mr. OLMSTED, and the researches which he has personally made. He has applied himself, and he has succeeded, to produce in the minds of his readers this conviction, that, after all, it is in the interest of the masters that efforts for the abolition of Slavery must be made. This sensible view, so true and so suggestive, gives a high value to the work of Mr. OLMSTED, and makes it entirely worthy of the particular attention of those who make a serious study of the great questions of social economy.

From the London Daily News, July 12.
It appears by the title-page of this book, that Mr. Olmsted is the author of a work which was published some time ago, under the title "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England." We have not seen that book. Those who have, may probably be prepared for the extraordinary merits of the work before us. The Americans are admirable writers of travels, when their area of travel lies outside of the courtly atmosphere of old European capitals. Nothing can be better in its way than Stephens' "Central America," or Bayard Taylor's "Nile Voyage." This book of Mr. Olmsted's proves that an American traveler can give as attractive and entertaining an account of scenery and incidents in his own country, as Stephens and Bayard Taylor of foreign lands, while he gives us besides, information of a comprehensiveness, soundness, and depth which could be expected of no one but a native of the Union. This book appears to us among the best of its kind that we have ever met with. In temper, in manners, in conscientiousness, and a vigorous and cheerful anxiety for justice all round, the work is a model for travelers, and, indeed, for everybody.

From the London Daily News, July 21.
It is a thoroughly lively and entertaining volume, with its capital narratives of travel, its incomparable negro conversations, and its descriptions of the most varied scenery. It would be easy to review it at the same length as we have done, and leave an impression of its being a work of amusement and excitement. It is really so, though the calm good sense and temper of the writer are its most prominent merit.

From the London Examiner, July 26.
Mr. Olmsted is an intelligent man, moderate and candid in expressing his opinions, who sees, indeed, what is morally wrong, and what is politically weak in the institution of Slavery, but who, as to what he has seen, is not extravagant in statement, nor yet inconsiderate in criticism.

From the London Saturday Review, Nov. 15.
It is a publication full of interesting matter, and is written with every appearance of impartiality.

From the North American Quarterly Review.
Addressing himself to his duty, with just the desirable combination of qualifications for it, Mr. Olmsted has made of his book of travels a standard compend of valuable information. To all those persons, therefore, who look upon the Slavery question as a problem requiring a practical solution, this book comes in as a stepping-stone, which will lift that discussion to a range decidedly higher than it has ever held before.

Mrs. H. B. Stowe, in the Independent, Feb. 28.
Mr. Olmsted's book is the most thorough exposé of the economical view of this subject which has ever appeared. His style is simple, natural and graphic; and he is so far from being carried away by his feelings, that one sometimes wonders at the calmness with which he will relate the most astounding facts. He never hesitates to admit a merit, or give praise when it is due. The book is very thorough and accurate in its details, and is written in a style so lively, and with so much dramatic incident, as to hold the attention like a work of fiction. A friend of ours, a gentleman of high literary culture, confessed to having been beguiled to sitting more than the first half of the night to read it.

From the Portland Transcript.
Mr. Olmsted, by his book entitled "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England," proved himself to be a shrewd and accurate observer of men and things, and has applied these powers to the condition of the Slave States with great impartiality and faithfulness. The result is, the most reliable book upon the economical working of Slavery that has yet appeared.

From the Montpelier State Journal.
Rich in scenes and incidents, and graphic in style, the book is as taking as a romance—while the abundance of facts, given by a shrewd but a candid observer, and the fair deductions therefrom, afford a picture of Slavery which every reader will be forced to believe.

From the New-York Tribune, March 15.
It bears the stamp of Honesty on its face. Everywhere it is direct and manly, equally free from the whine of the sentimentalist and the growl of the sectarian.

From the Boston Intelligencer.
The strong prejudice existing in his mind is as well disguised in his work before us as we could expect; and we think this work will exert a great influence upon the public mind. It is written in a fair, open and honorable manner, and its candid style challenges able refutation rather than sneering contempt.

From the Boston Journal.
"We know of no person whom we would more willingly trust to make a tour of observation in the Southern States than the author of "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England." Mr. OLMSTED is a shrewd, careful, accurate observer of men and things, and he reports the result of his travels frankly, impartially, honestly, and in plain, pithy English.

From the New-Bedford Mercury.
The industry of the author has been great; his inquiries minute and well-pointed; and he has brought away from his field of research interesting traits and peculiar details, that demand a pen and a mind *sui generis* to catch and depict.

From the Worcester Ægis.
We like exceedingly its honest story-telling, its shrewd observations, its straightforward, economic theories, and its earnest tone of sympathy, as well for the master as the slave. As a picture of Southern society, it is worth all the fictions ever written by feminine negrophilists, and will well repay a studious perusal.

ALSO, IN A FEW DAYS:
By the same author, a new issue of
WALKS AND TALKS OF AN AMERICAN FARMER IN ENGLAND,
With wood-cuts.

From the Home Journal.
Full of information most agreeably conveyed.
From the Southern Literary Messenger.
An unpretending and delightful narrative.
From the New-England Farmer.
A delightful book every way.
From the Louisville Journal.
A charmingly written insight into the ways of the English million.
From the Star of the North.
Few, very few new books of these days contain any merit to be compared with this.
From the Plow.
Fresh and graphic.
From the Commonwealth.
It is many a day since we have encountered a book written with so healthy an enthusiasm, containing so much useful and interesting information.
From the Athenæum.
The American Farmer is a very clever and observing fellow.
From the Economist.
He is, on the whole, we think, one of the best observers from the new country who has yet visited the old, and knows how to appreciate it.

IN PREPARATION:
AFFAIRS IN AMERICA; OR, THE SLAVERY QUESTION FROM A EUROPEAN POINT OF VIEW.
By WILLIAM CHAMBERS, author of "Things as they are in America," &c.
DIX, EDWARDS & CO.,
No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

ANN HAVILAND.
ANN HAVILAND.
The new Original Story by JEREMY LOUD,
IS CREATING
QUITE A SENSATION AMONG THE READERS OF THE
NEW-YORK SUN,
IN WHICH PAPER
IT IS BEING PUBLISHED FROM DAY TO DAY.
ONE CENT PER COPY.
SUBSCRIBE FOR IT AT YOUR HOUSE.
SIX CENTS PER WEEK.

New-York, Jan. 15, 1857.
HOWE'S BAKERY, NO. 422 BROADWAY, corner Howard-st., only.—My entire interest of every kind, connected with the business of baking at No. 740 Broadway, ceased on the 24th day of January instant. All my operations and business connected with the baking business are now carried on at No. 422 Broadway only.
BENJ. F. HOWE.

ALLSOPP'S [illegible] ALE.—THE POSITIVE [illegible] effects are resulting from the use of the celebrated Tonic Ale, manufactured by Samuel Allsopp, Esq., in Burton-on-Trent, England. For sale by
G. E. MENDUM, No. 15 Wall-st.
Samples on draught.

DRY GOODS.

ALL OUR LINEN GOODS ARE NOW OFFERING FULLY 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST. [illegible] 5-4 double satin damask, 5s. 6d., worth 8s. [illegible] Remember the business closes on the 28th day of this month, at the great sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near Fourth-st.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!!
WET SILKS, WET SILKS,
WET DAMASKS, WET NAPKINS,
WET LINEN DAMASK CLOTH,
WET TOWELLINGS AND DOYLIES,
WET LINEN SHEETING,
WET QUILTS AND TOILET COVERS,
WET BLANKETS, WET SHIRTINGS,
WET HDKFS. AND EMB. COLLARS.
All of the above goods are warranted perfect, wet only, and will be sold at great bargains.
ANDREW G. COLBY,
No. 280 Grand, corner Eldridge-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
DE LAINES, BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, PARAMATAS, MUSLIN, CHALLIES, &c., &c., &c., &c.
At the Great Sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

WHITE GOODS CHEAP.
Muslins Swiss, Nansook, Mulls, Checks, Tarlatans, Stripes, &c., &c., &c., &c.
Will be offered this week at exceeding low prices to close stock, at the Great Sale,
703 Broadway,
Near Fourth-st.

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.
500 pieces of Hays' heavy linens
Will be offered this week,
At 2s. 9d. per yard by the piece,
Worth 4s.
At the great sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS.
500 pieces of Mariand's and Richardson's fine linens will be offered this week, at 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. and 3s. 6d., By the piece of 12 yards,
At the great sale,
703 Broadway,
Near Fourth-st.

REAL ENGLISH CHINTZ, IN BEAUTIFUL COLORS.
Are now selling at 10 cents per yard, worth 1s. 6d., at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
near 4th-st.

COTTON SHEETINGS AND PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS AND LINENS
Will be offered this week at an enormous sacrifice, in order to close stock,
At the great sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near Fourth-st.

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS
TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE.
Commencing on Monday, 5th inst.
ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 263 GRAND-ST.,
(Between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.)
WILL SELL OFF his entire stock of
DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
At prices much below their present value. Consisting of blankets, quilts, damasks, Irish linens, toweling, bleached and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, merinos, paramattas, black silks, marcellines, de laines, prints, tickings, &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds.
As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good goods at low prices.
Lease of the store and house to be disposed of—5 years to run, from 1st of May next.

EMBROIDERIES AT A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
This stock, comprising BANDS, COLLARS, COIFFURES, HDKFS., &c., SETS,
must be sold before the 28th of this month, at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway.

DECIDED BARGAINS IN SUMMER GOODS.
MUSLINS, LAWNS, BAREGES, BRILLIANTS, GRENADINES, CRAPE DE PARIS, &c., &c., are now offering at unprecedented low prices, at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

FRENCH MERINOES
Of the finest qualities are now selling at
7s. PER YARD.
All our WOOL PLAIDS and RAW SILKS are now selling at
2s. PER YARD,
at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway.

CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our ENTIRE CLOAK STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY,
At (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE in order to effect an entire clearance.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,
At unprecedented low prices, at the
GREAT SALE,
No. 703 Broadway,
near 4th-st.

GREAT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS.
This stock must be cleared this week, at
NO. 703 BROADWAY,
Near 4th-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS—Lined and unlined, for cold or wet weather. An excellent remedy for chapped hands, saltrheum, &c.; bleach the hands and render them soft and smooth. The Ladies' Glove will be found very useful in housework. For sale at all rubber stores; and at No. 22 John-st., up stairs.

FURS.

FURS AT HALF PRICE,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our entire FUR STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY
at (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE in order to effect an ENTIRE CLEARANCE.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

FURS AT COST.
At HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st., and No. 73 Maiden-lane.
Fur Mantillas and Cuffs, $20.
Fur Capes and Cuffs, $5.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF would respectfully invite purchasers of Pianos to their choice assortment of premium Pianos. They are acknowledged superior to any other manufacturer's square Pianos, and have found great approbation by the following eminent artists: Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Phil Julien, Mr. A. Gockel and Mr. M. Strakosch, by whom the best references are willingly given. Our Pianos were awarded premiums at the exhibition of the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855-6. All our Pianos are warranted. SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF,
No. 483 Broome-st., near the west side of Broadway.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.—MASON & HAMLIN'S Model Melodeons and Harmoniums have taken, in one month, Six First Premiums over all competitors. A full assortment constantly for sale, at manufacturer's prices, or for rent. Prices, $60 to $350.
S. T. GORDON,
No. 297 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEW 7-OCTAVE, first-class Boston Pianos, in carved and plain cases, for rent, at reduced rates, with rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and harmoniums for sale or rent. New pianos at great bargains for cash.
S. T. GORDON,
No. 297 Broadway.

T. S. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired, and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $100, $125, $150, at No. 385 Broadway.
A warranted, $450, rosewood, carved, 7-octave Piano, for $300. A warranted, $350, rosewood, ivory, 7-octave Piano, for $250.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.
Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

SPECIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have been appointed the general Assignee of the firm of WOOD & OSBORN, Hats and Fur Dealers, [illegible] AARON HARDMAN,
No. 180 Canal-st., corner Bowery.
New-York, Jan. 6, 1857.

MEDICAL.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—[illegible]
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—[illegible] Dr. L. A. BARROW, [illegible] No. 194 Prince-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—[illegible] DR. MAGNIN.

CAUTION.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Beware of handbills and advertisements stating that Dr. HUNTER has removed, and that Hunter's Red Drop can be had at any place except at the old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., established in 1834, [illegible]

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. H. HAMMOND, M. D., No. 318 Broadway, [illegible]

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 245 Houston-st., [illegible]

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON, [illegible] WM. WATSON, M. D. [illegible]

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—[illegible] CAUSE AND CURE.—[illegible]

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—[illegible]

CAMPHOR STRENGTHENING PLASTER.—[illegible] E. B. NEWMAN, Proprietor, No. 299 Hudson-st., New-York.

DRUNKARD! DO YOU FEEL YOUR wretchedness? [illegible] ZELL'S Extract, [illegible] Bleecker, near Greene-st. Price 50 cents.

DENTISTRY.

CONTINUOUS GUM TEETH.—THE SUIT lately pending against me in the United States Circuit Court, [illegible]
Dr. [illegible] GRIFFIN.
No. 297 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A PARTY WITH a cash capital of about $10,000, owning a steady water power of about 12-horse, with factory buildings and other improvements, and a thorough acquaintance with the hardware trade of the country, would like to connect with a practical manufacturer in good standing in some lucrative business, where his factory, capital, and business knowledge could be used to advantage. The factory is accessible to New-York City at all seasons. None but responsible parties need inquire, as the best references will be given and required. Address Box No. 1,555 New-York Post-Office.

$4,000.—CORN HUSKING MACHINE.—This sum will purchase the right for this State of a patent corn-husking machine, the only one in existence that executes work perfect. [illegible] No. 14, No. 324 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED WITH A CASH CAPITAL OF $75,000.—[illegible] Address G., this office, with real name.

TO SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS.—For sale, [illegible] JOHN T. TILLINGHAST, No. [illegible]

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $20,000 TO $30,000, in cash, in the shipping and commission business, already established. Address Box [illegible] Post-Office.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of [illegible] at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 [illegible]

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS ABOUT [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, JANUARY 15TH, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$4,000 Lackawanna and Western Railroad, 1st mortgage, 7 per cent. bonds.
5,000 Michigan Southern Railroad, 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds.
17,000 Detroit and Milwaukie Railroad, 1st mortgage, 7 per cent. bonds.
18,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad, 1st mortgage, 7 per cent. bonds.
5,000 New-York and New-Haven, 1st mortgage, 6 per cent. bonds.
16,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, 2d mortgage, 7 per cent. bonds.
6,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, 2d mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds.
4,000 Ward Coal and Iron Co., 8 per cent. bonds.......[illegible]
10 Shares New-Haven and Hartford Railroad..........100
120 Shares New-York Consolidated Stage Company......25
9 Shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad..100
100 Shares Manhattan Oil Company....................100
10 Shares Union Indian Rubber Company...............100
20 Shares Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Co.......50
60 Shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company.........25
33 Shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company..........50
40 Shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company..............25
140 Shares Broadway Fire Insurance Company..........25
25 Shares Bank of the Commonwealth..................100
75 Shares National Bank, (Scrip Stock)..............50
25 Shares Market Bank...............................100
20 Shares Park Bank.................................100

Terms of sale—10 per cent. this day and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on Monday, January 19th.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

John H. Austen, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, JAN. 22, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, at 12½ o'clock, the following Stocks, by order of Daniel Averill, administrator of the estate of Thomas Blakely, deceased. Sale peremptory.
63 shares Bank of Commerce.
60 shares Continental Bank.
60 shares Bank of the State of New-York.
50 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company.
68 shares Michigan and Central Railroad.
117 shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, with dividend on, payable 5 per cent. in cash and 10 per cent. in stock on Feb. 15.
56 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad, certificate No. 3,179, dated March 30, 1853.
Purchasers can satisfy themselves that the stock is genuine by calling at the office of the Company, No. 2 Hanover-st.
Terms cash—10 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance before 12 o'clock the following day.

William T. Boyd, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE NICHOL—STORE NO. 66 NASSAU-STREET. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—GEO. NICHOL will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, inst., at No. 311 4th-av., near 24th-st., at 10½ o'clock, the furniture of said house, consisting of sofas, chairs, centre, side and dining tables, Brussels carpets, mantle ornaments, rugs, curtains, oil-cloths, stair carpets, hall stand, dress and plain bureaus, ingrain carpets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, &c. Also, a general assortment of kitchen furniture, stoves, &c.

Gilbert S. Savage, Auctioneer.

DIBLEE, BAGLEY & SAVAGE WILL sell at Salesroom, No. 33 Cedar-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, at 10½ A. M., fancy goods, clothing, ladies' cloaks, carpet bags, superfine silver plated ware on white metal, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, imported paper, (to order,) commercial post, steamer and ruled Bath letter, assorted, colored and white, glazed paper for bookbinders and box manufacturers, assorted stock Yankee notions, fancy hardware.
P. S.—Liberal cash advances made upon consignments of merchandise of every description.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 16—AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sales—The balance of stock of a dealer in tin ware, iron and wood ware, baskets, crockery, China vases, counter, show-case, &c.
Also, at 11 o'clock A. M., one valuable gold watch, one mariner's compass, sewing machine in good order, four U. S. muskets, a small quantity of furniture and other articles.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the large building No. 110 Bleecker-st., the genteel furniture contained therein, consisting of one suite rosewood parlor furniture, tapestry and Brussels carpets, rosewood Boudoir piano, rosewood bedstead and bureau, China and glass ware, enameled cottage suites, iron bedsteads, beds, bedding, mattresses, &c. Terms cash, and deposits required from all purchasers.

John R. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. R. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 15th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 21½ Pearl-st., a general assortment of English, American and German Hardware, &c. Also, 10 casks and irons, 4 to 9; 23 casks wrought nails, 2 casks horse do., an invoice of paint and horse brushes, 21 doz. oil cans, 1 case hatchets, 200 M ribbed percussion caps, 10ths. Also, with which the sale will commence, part of the stock of a retailer.

G[illegible] PENN. [illegible] tion, four [illegible] are situated [illegible] of the Wyoming Coal Field, and contain together about 360 acres, as follows: Wagner Tract, (No. 1,) 87 acres, 138 perches; Wagner Tract (No. 2,) 106 acres, 120 1-5 perches; Apple Tract, 33 acres, 12 1-5 perches; Carey Tract, 68 acres, 30¾ perches. These Tracts adjoin each other, and are crossed in part by the North Branch Canal, just completed to the New-York State line—by the Plank Road from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston, and by the route of a contemplated Railroad from Nanticoke to Pittston, connecting at that point with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Coal is opened and being mined on all sides of them, and for farming purposes they are unsurpassed. Sale to commence on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M., Jan. 28, 1857. For further particulars address JOHN D. TAYLOR, No. 9 South Water-st., Philadelphia, or STANLEY WOODWARD, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.—Dec. 17, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HILL, GROVES & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. The affairs of the concern will be settled by either of the undersigned.
WILLIAM H. HILL,
GEORGE M. GROVES,
WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that the undersigned have this day formed a special partnership, under the name & firm of GROVES, NORTHRUP & TAYLOR. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the Silk and Fancy Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing Business, which is to be carried on in the City of New-York. The names of the general partners are GEORGE M. GROVES and WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP, who reside in the City of New-York; GEORGE H. TAYLOR, ABRAHAM F. HAZEN and JAMES W. WHITNEY, who reside in the city of Brooklyn; and the name of the special partner is WILLIAM H. HILL, who resides in the City of New-York. The said special partner, William H. Hill, has contributed ten thousand dollars to the common stock of said partnership. The said partnership is to commence this day, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1860. Given under our respective hands, this 31st day of December, 1856.
GEORGE M. GROVES,
WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP,
GEORGE H. TAYLOR,
ABRAHAM F. HAZEN,
JAMES W. WHITNEY,
WILLIAM H. HILL.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of JENKINS & BUTLER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
New-York, Jan. 14, 1857. JAMES E. JENKINS, EDWARD BUTLER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of ENSIGN, JENKINS & CO., for the transaction of a general stock Commission business. Office No. 61 Beaver-st.
EDWARD M. ENSIGN,
JAMES E. JENKINS,
New-York, Jan. 15, 1857. WILLIAM H. DODGE.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LATE PARTNERSHIP of LATHROP & LUDINGTON expires this day by its own limitation, No. 16 Cortlandt-st.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing business, under the firm of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., and will remove, Feb. 1, to their new store, Nos. 28 and 30 Park-place, and Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st., (between Broadway and Church-st.)
E. D. LATHROP,
C. H. LUDINGTON,
J. H. MORRISON,
WM. PAXON,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1857. E. J. HUNTER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COpartnership under the name and style of FREELAND, STUART & CO. expires by limitation at this date—JOHN M. STUART retiring from business. JAMES FREELAND, JOHN M. STUART and ROBERT SQUIRES are authorized to use the name of said firm in settlement.
JAMES FREELAND,
JOHN M. STUART,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
C. H. BOWMAN,
ANDREW J. WOOD,
P. H. BAKER,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1856. WM. H. FREELAND.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., for the transaction of the importing and jobbing of Foreign Dry Goods, and will occupy the stores Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway, above Duane-st.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
GORDON McTAGGART,
By Wm. H. Lee, his Attorney.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the name and style of FREELAND, SQUIRES & CO.
JAMES FREELAND,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
C. H. BOWMAN,
P. H. BAKER,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1857. WM. H. FREELAND.

MR. WILLIAM H. DODGE RETIRES FROM our firm this day. The business will be continued as heretofore, by the remaining partners.
WOODWARD, MOUNT & Co.
New-York, Jan. 15, 1857.

BONNET COMB.—A NEW AND VERY DESIRable Patented (India) Rubber Comb, for the purpose of holding the bonnet in its place when on the head, which is much approved by the ladies, just received by B. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 18 Vesey-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A valuable country seat, on the east bank of the Hudson River, within a quarter of a mile of the railroad depôt, and about an hour's time of this City. It comprises 25 acres of the best description of farming land in Westchester County, with extensive orchards of finest quality of apples, pears, &c., &c. On the premises is a first-class two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, brick basement, and stone foundations, 40 feet square, with piazza on every side, nearly new, and contains all the modern improvements of a first-class City house. The view from the house and premises is unsurpassed by any on the river. Apply to E. C. HALLIDAY, No. 4 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT New-Dover, 2 miles from Uniontown Depôt, on the New-Jersey Railroad, and 22 miles from New-York. Said farm contains 120 acres of tillable land and 37 acres of woodland, a good house, barn and out buildings, apple and quince orchards, pear and cherry trees. Apply to HENRY R. POST, on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS Brookside, on Mansion and Garden sts., in the City of Poughkeepsie, the residence of Charles H. Ruggles, containing 10 acres of land in high cultivation. The house is large, built in the best manner, with green-house attached, heated by a furnace and lighted with gas. Outhouses and stables are conveniently arranged and in good order. The grounds contain a choice collection of fruit, shrubbery and ornamental trees in vigorous growth, and a large and productive garden. The place combines the quiet and retirement of a country residence, with the advantages of contiguity to the City. For particulars apply to CHARLES H. RUGGLES.
Poughkeepsie, Nov. 25, 1856.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN STAMFORD, Conn., 40 rods from the Railroad Depôt, and 1½ hours' ride from New-York; price $6,500.
House and lot on Golden Hill-st., in Bridgeport, Conn.; price, $5,800.
A plot of ground on Hillhouse-av., New-Haven, 330 feet front, embracing the only vacant lots on this avenue. Apply to ALBERT SEELY, Stamford; E. A. PARROTT, Bridgeport; JONATHAN HILLER, New-Haven, or CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTive residences in Newark, N. J. It commands a view of the City of New-York, and at the same time is central to Newark, and convenient to the new Post-Office, two parks and two railroad depôts. It has ample grounds, with trees, fruits and flowers in abundance. Terms favorable. Apply corner Market and Mulberry-sts., Newark, to DUNN & THOMPSON.

$9.500.—FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL built brick house, with all the modern improvements, newly painted and in good order, three stacks of chimneys and marble mantels throughout; house 21 feet 5 inches by 50 feet deep; lot, half the block; $4,250 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 161 East 19th-st.

STATEN ISLAND.—AN ELEGANT ENGLISH gothic cottage and about one acre, within five minutes' walk of Clifton Landing. Grounds tastefully laid out and inclosed. Fruit and fine shade trees. Will exchange for good New-York property. Price $9,000. Lithographic view at our office.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 46 Grove-st., lot 23½ feet by 100, house 23½ by 56, three-story, basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements, built by present owner, expressly for his own residence. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, ON 24th-st. One handsome house on 38th-st. A number of houses for sale, at all prices. J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 6th-av., and No. 13 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE and lot No. 100 Madison-av., near 30th-st.; possession on May 1. Inquire of JAMES DE GRAY & Co., No. 18 Warren-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET.—THE THREE upper lofts of the five-story brown-stone store No. 584 Broadway, near Spring-st., between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, well lighted, handsome entrance, 25x100, with skylight. Will be let or leased low. Apply to S. W. SMITH, on the premises.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE IN BROOKLYN—A good two-story brick or frame house, with one or more extra lots; towards Bedford preferred. Possession in March. A permanent tenant, possibly a purchaser, if suited, may be found by addressing P. P., Box No. 699 Post-Office.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET [illegible] Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, [illegible] for mechanical purposes, are [illegible] heavy or light machinery; the [illegible] of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, &c., apply at the Office on the premises.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDing, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway; Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam pipes.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A HANDSOME room, 50 by 100 feet, with power, in a new brick factory, near this City, will be let low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 39 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FLOORS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER. Apply at E. RIDDEN'S Foundry, corner avenue C and 12th-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.
Land Warrants wanted by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.

U. S. PASSPORTS, ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 11½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

BANK NOTICES.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NO. 73 SIXTH-AVENUE, CORNER WAVERLY-PLACE.—JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1857.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and upon all sums of above five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank, during bank hours, on and after the 19th inst.
The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board,
WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, President.
Washington R. Vermilye, John Randall, } Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK for Savings have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:
On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 19th inst.
All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
William Nelson, Secretary. P. PERIT.
New-York, Jan. 14, 1857.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 15th of January will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Sec. Phillip W. Engs, Charles Miles, } Vice-Pres.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. All moneys deposited on or before THURSDAY, Jan. 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
Andrew Warner, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., (two doors from Chatham-st.) open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
Chas. A. Whitney, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest, 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

INSTRUCTION.

FREE VIOLIN CLASS.—L. A. BENJAMIN will open a new class to play by note, in twelve lessons, at No. 306 Allen-st., on FRIDAY EVENING. All who wish to learn are invited to come at 7½ o'clock, and hear a large class play by note that have had only seven lessons. Piano classes, Tuesdays and Fridays. $5 for 24 lessons; private lessons, $10. Application may also be made at No. 27 6th-av., on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

$10.—ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING guaranteed to every student, old or young. Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, requests all who experience any difficulty in writing, to call and see the rapid improvement made by his pupils after having the stiffness and trembling trained out of their hand. Not one student has failed to learn this Winter.

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD and Tuition at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 17. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 Wall-st.,
ISSUE MERCANTILE AND TRAVELING LETTERS OF CREDIT,
Available in any part of the world.

Office of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, Trinity Buildings, No. 11 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1857.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company, is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the Charter of the Company:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1856 .... $153,023 43
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1856, inclusive 722,806 30
Total amount of Marine Premiums .... $875,4?9 73

This Company has issued no Policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage. No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.

Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above $729,979 25
Less Return premiums .... 73,133 16—$656,846 09
Total amount of earned Premiums as above $656,846 09
Less amount marked off as earned, and not entitled to Dividend 24,240 00
Net amou't of earned Premiums entitled to dividends $632,606 09
Paid for losses, including an estimate of claims ascertained, but not yet due, less savings, &c. $438,856 18
Re-Insurance 42,787 65
Expenses and Commissions 25,267 60
Bonus of 5 per cent. on subscription notes .... 18,590 02—$525,501 45
$121,544 64
Add profits undivided Dec. 31, 1855 .... 15,703 56
Net profits $137,247 20

The assets of the Company on the 31st Dec. 1856, were as follows, viz:
Cash in Bank $72,162 68
Special deposit of cash drawing interest 100,000 00
Premium notes and bills receivable 200,548 23
Subscription notes in advance of Premiums 326,249 47
Re-Insurance and sundry claims due the Company 35,583 40
Total assets .... $734,5?? 48

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of 6 per cent. in cash, on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d day of February next.

Also, Resolved, that a dividend of 30 per cent. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1856, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the 3d day of February next.
By order of the Board,
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
A. C. Richards, W. M. Bliss, Alfred Edwards,
Sheppard Gandy, A. S. Barnes, Fred. B. Betts,
C. E. Milnor, J. E. Hanford, Richard Patrick,
Edwin Thorne, D. W. Meyer, Arthur Leary,
Martin Bates, Jr., John B. Arthur, William Leconey,
W. H. Mellen, A. Wesson, John J. Haines,
T. B. Merrick, J. K. Myers, Thomas Eakin,
G. D. H. Gillespie, W. M. Richards, Byron Sherman,
William Kent, U. A. Murdock, Moses A. Hoppock,
C. Hadden, Edw. Lambert, Sanford Cobb, Jr.,
L. P. Morton, Robert Slimmon.
ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
Benjamin A. Onderdonk, Secretary.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000.—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for other purposes. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Canal Debt and the maintenance, enlargement and construction of the Canals of this State for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1856, and authorizing a loan for the enlargement and construction of the Canals," passed April 9, 1856, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 15th day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of 6 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, 1874. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a [illegible] [illegible] of the State. [illegible] [illegible] and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 20th day of January next, at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New-York, but the money will be received and script issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 20th day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Dec. 17, 1856.
HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Gov.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 40 Wall-st.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE,
(including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:
Joseph Lawrence, Greene C. Bronson, Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan, Daniel S. Miller, B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning, Caleb O. Halsted, Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam, Thos. W. Pearsall, Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp, Peter Cooper, Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker, Thomas Tileston, Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps, John J. Phelps, J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco, Wilson G. Hunt, R. H. Walworth,
Jacob Harsen, D. H. Arnold, Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour, Charles E. Bill,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
John A. Stewart, Secretary.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED FOR CENTRAL PARK.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that said assessments can be paid at this office until February 28, 1857, inclusive with 7 per cent. interest from 5th of February, 1856, the date of the confirmation of the assessment by the Supreme Court. After that date the assessment list will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears, when interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the date of confirmation, Feb. 5, 1856. The property assessed is embraced in the following boundaries: on the East one half way between 3d and 3d avs.; on the West, one half way between 10th and 11th avs.; on the North, one half way between 116th and 117th sts.; also, from eastern side of 5th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to one half way between 119th and 120th sts.; on the South one half way between 41st and 42d sts. Also, on the east side of 5th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to half way between 33d and 34th sts. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,
Collector of Assessments, No. 2 basement of City Hall, Office of Collector of Assessments.
January 10, 1857.

MINERAL POINT RAILROAD SECURITIES.—The interest coupons on these securities, viz.: First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the M. P. R. R. Co.; Bonds of the county of Iowa, Wisconsin; Bonds of the town of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, issued to, and endorsed by, the M. P. R. R. Co., due to-day, will be paid on presentation at the office of
H. B. BENNETT, Banker, No. 22 William-st.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Co., No. 18 William-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1857.
THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY wish to purchase twenty-five thousand dollars of either issue of their bonds, and invite offers of them to be addressed to the Trustees of Sinking Fund of Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., to the 15th inst.
J. B. WARING, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company. (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

American Exchange Bank, New-York, Jan. 12, 1857.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO. will close, at this office, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, and reopen on the 3d of February.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CANANDAIGUA AND ELMIRA RAILROAD THIRD MORTGAGE-BOND HOLDERS.—The holders of these bonds are requested to call at the office of A. S. FOSTER, No. 267 Pearl-st., New-York, and register their bonds, as the mortgage is being foreclosed. AMASA S. FOSTER.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by
STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

THE OHIO CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—An election for seven Trustees of the Ohio Cannel Coal Company will be held at their office, No. 218 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1857, from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary.

SWIFT, RANSOM & CO., BANKERS, NO. 31 Pine-st., draw on the Bank of London; issue drafts and credits on Chicago, and make collections in the principal towns and cities of the West and Northwest. Payments in Chicago ordered by telegraph.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY.—EDWARD A. FRAZER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds, No. 305 Broome-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO U. R. R. Co., Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Transfer Books at this office will be closed on the 26th day of January instant, preparatory to the payment of the February dividend; and reopened on the 3d day of February next. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—ADvances made upon vessels at sea, or in port, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 30 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, New-York, Jan. 7, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
The Columbia Fire Insurance Company continues to issue policies on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Stores, Dwellings, &c., on liberal terms. Applications received at the Branch Office, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 7th inst., payable on the 15th day of February next, at this office, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of January instant.
A stock dividend was also declared, from the surplus earnings of the road, of ten per cent., payable at the same time and place, in convertible certificates, to be issued by the Secretary. The certificates so issued will be convertible into the capital stock of the Company at the pleasure of the holder, when presented at this office in sums of one hundred dollars, and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such conversion.
Holders who desire their dividends remitted will please so direct. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

Bowery Savings Bank, New-York, Jan. 15, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and less than five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY, the 19th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
The Bank will be open for business at No. 130 Bowery, daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 5 to 7 o'clock on the evenings of Monday, Thursday and Saturday of each week, until 1st March next, after which time the Bank will be open, daily, as before, and on the evenings of Wednesday and Friday, instead of Thursday and Saturday. By order of the Trustees,
JAMES MILLS, President.
G. H. Coggeshall, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—CORner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 2 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
George Ricard, Nathaniel Briggs, } Vice-Presidents.
Samuel W. Truslow, Secretary.

Institution for the Savings of Merchant's Clerks and others, No. 516 Broadway, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, Jan. 8, 1857.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY, PURsuant to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 31st December last, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of Five per Cent. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal.
The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before 15th inst., will draw interest from the 1st instant.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
Andrew Warner, Secretary.

East River Savings Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st., Jan. 13, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY, the 19th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. Whitney, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
Wade B. Worrall, Secretary.
Peter Cumming, Accountant.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 8, 1857.—A semi annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this road was declared by the Board of Directors on the 2d day of January inst., payable on the 15th day of January inst. Stockholders having their stock registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. Stockholders having their stock registered at Milwaukee will be paid at the office of the Company in the city of Milwaukee. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th of January, both days inclusive.
C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared a Dividend at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. on deposits between $5 and $500, and Five (5) on larger sums, payable on Thursday, Jan. 22. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-ST.—New-York, Jan. 8, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for 6 months, ending Dec. 31, payable on and after the 21st inst. to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the books on the 31st of December last. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last 6 and 3 months, ending Dec., 1856, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.
Wm. M. Pullis, M. D. Van Pelt, } Vice-Presidents.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. (4) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first Monday (5th) of January next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order of the Board.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1856. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Co., New-York, Dec. 26, 1856.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared, payable at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on and after 2d January next, until which time the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board, W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

Merchants' Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, Dec. 31, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 6 Broad-st.—New-York, Jan. 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Cincinnati, July 5, 1857.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, was this day declared by the Trustees, payable to the Stockholders in the City of New-York on the 20th inst.
G. W. RICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1857. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

New-York Equitable Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 6, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of fifteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday the 12th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Buildings, No. 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

HEWITT & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO No. 20 Exchange-place.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Saturday, Jan. 3	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1857
Saturday, Jan. 17	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21	1857
Saturday, Jan. 31	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4	1857
Saturday, Feb. 14	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18	1857
Saturday, March 14	1857	Wednesday, March 4	1857
Saturday, April 11	1857	Wednesday, April 1	1857
Saturday, May 9	1857	Wednesday, April 29	1857
Saturday, May 23	1857	Wednesday, May 27	1857
Saturday, June 6	1857	Wednesday, June 10	1857
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York....Wednesday, Jan. 21.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston....Wednesday, Jan. 28.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston....Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wedn'day, Feb. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ANTWERP VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The new iron screw steamship CONSTITUTION, E. Pougin, Commander, will depart positively for the above ports, carrying the United States Mail for Southampton and Bremen intended for the steamer HERMANN, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 M., from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
In First Cabin..........$75
In Second Cabin..........[illegible]
In Third Cabin..........[illegible]
No freight taken after Thursday, Jan. 22, and no bills of lading signed, or parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters intended for the usual Bremen and Southampton Mail must pass through the Post Office. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers, apply to
AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, Wm. Cummings, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
NEW-YORK [illegible] January, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW [illegible] February, at 12 o'clock M.
[illegible]
First-class, $75; [illegible] with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to [illegible] McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
[illegible]

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage: First cabin, $120; second cabin, $75. This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL steamship ERICSSON, Capt. Lowber, will depart with the U. S. mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The ATLANTIC will succeed the ERICSSON, and sail Jan. 31. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having accommodations unequaled for elegance or comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. Any others will be returned.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP EMEU, [illegible] Moodie, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, the 24th inst. Passage money, for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $90, including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Skinner, will leave pier No. 13, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock, taking freight and passengers for all of the above places. She will arrive in Norfolk on Sunday evening, from whence passengers for the South can proceed by the great mail line, or they can go through to City Point, or Richmond, by the steamer. Passage—Fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage, half price. Apply on board, or to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAM'L L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
The Wednesday's ships of this line are withdrawn for the present.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—Prices Greatly Reduced—Steerage Passage, $35.—The new docks at Virgin Bay and at San Juan del Sur, are now completed. The steamers will hereafter receive passengers and freight at the wharves, thus avoiding all exposure in small boats. The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, (1,800 tons burden,) will sail for San Juan de Nicaragua, on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer ORIZABA, from San Juan del Sur on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger. 10 cents per pound on excess.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

To San Francisco, including Isthmus transit.		To San Juan del Norte.	
First Cabin	$175	First Cabin	$65
Second Cabin	125	Second Cabin	50
Steerage	75	Steerage	35

For freight or passage, apply only to
CHARLES MORGAN & SONS,
No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

EXPRESSES.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. BOMBALIER & CO. are prepared to forward packages and parcels of every description to Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Puerto Principe, St. Jago de Cuba, &c., by the United States Mail steamers, on the 3d, 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month. All goods forwarded by this express are promptly delivered without extra charge.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.
Office in Havana, No. 3 Mercaderes-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

WIRE ROPE—WIRE ROPE
FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING, for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS. ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS. ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 64 Broadway, New-York. Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON,
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
279 Washington-st., between Chambers and Warren. Offer at lowest market prices,
Refined and Common English Iron; Fall River, Peru, and Stitt's Horse-shoe Iron; Hoops, Rods, Bands, and Scroll Iron; Ovals, Half Ovals, and Half Rounds, Spring Toe Cork, and Cast Steel, &c., &c., &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—GOLD WATCHES, SILVER WARE, and a large assortment of DIAMONDS and fine GOLD JEWELRY.
GOLD LEPINE WATCHES at.............$18
GOLD WATCHES from...................$18 to $50
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled.............[illegible]
SILVER TEA-SETS from................[illegible] to $200
SILVER-PLATED TEA-SETS..............[illegible]
SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS..........4 to 25
All articles warranted. Particular attention given to repairing and adjusting Duplex, Chronometer and fine Lever Watches. J. M. ATWOOD,
No. 140 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, New-York.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Sufferns for Piermont and intermediate stations. Newburg Express at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.
The above Trains run Daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday, Jan. 5, 1857.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.
6 o'clock A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.
9:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.
4 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train 11 ½ P. M. for the West.
RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.
8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.
Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome, or 29th st. and 4th-av., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAMEDAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at [illegible], Burlington [illegible], Plattsburg [illegible], Rouse's Point [illegible] P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at [illegible]; arrive at Rutland [illegible] P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
May 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.
Winter Arrangements—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:15 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., [illegible] $2 25; stopping at all way stations, 11 and 4 to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $13 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11:15 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 8:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 9:45 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:15 and 10:15 A. M., and 5:30 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER, Chief Eng'r. and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8:45, 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing (L. I.) at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 35 minutes. Fare 25 cents. M. M. SMITH, Sup't.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA VAN PELT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of CHARLES BURKHALTER, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of September, 1856.
CHARLES [illegible],
FREDERICK C. HAVEMEYER, [illegible]
MATTHIAS CLARK.
s9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] DUNNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their residence, No. 12 Christopher-st., [illegible] York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of October, 1856.
WILLIAM [illegible] DUNNING, [illegible]
HARRIET DUNNING.
[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER SHONNARD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of CHARLES CHENEY, No. 202 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1856.
JANE SHONNARD, CHARLES SHONNARD, } Executors.
n20-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, counselor-at-law, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 168 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March, 1857.—Dated New-York, Sept. 2, 1856.
E. F. TREADWELL, MAXWELL WOODHULL, } Executors.
s4-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of Suffolk County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NATHAN A. PRATT, late of Sag Harbor, merchant, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of Samuel Thompson, in Sag Harbor, on or before the 1st day of June next, 1857.—Dated Nov. 22, 1856.
SAMUEL THOMPSON, Administrator.
SARAH T. PRATT, Administratrix.
d30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUDE FIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 281 Sixth-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1856. CLARISSA E. FIELD, Administratrix.
o16-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL BURGESS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at No. 60 John-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated December 30, 1856.
ja1-law6mTh* JOHN PAINE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELSON ROBINSON, late of the City of New-York, Broker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 15 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1856.
ALANSON ROBINSON, SAMUEL TOWNER, } Executors.
o16-law6mTh*

GROCERIES.

USE THE BEST.
JAMES PYLE'S
DIETETIC SALERATUS.
The purest article in use. For making biscuit and cake beautifully light, it excels the best baking soda. Sold at all the groceries in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. Manufacturing Depôt, No. 114 Warren-st., New-York.

COAL.

TREVORTON COAL—A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.—This Coal is semi-anthracite, burns with a beautiful flame, free from smoke, produces no clinker, and much less ashes than other coal. It works on boilers as easy as a wood fire, and will endure as long as the hardest anthracite, and is particularly adapted for all family uses. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, or at the Yard, No. 500 Washington-st., between Le Roy and Clarkson sts.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—AT H. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms, Nos. 40 and 42 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Organization of the Board of Education.

The Board of Education met, for the first time this year at the Hall corner of Grand and Elm streets, for the purpose of organizing by the election of officers and Committees. Alderman H. Gelbe, Esq., was reelected on the 5th ballot, over Messrs. Marlow and Waterbury, his competitors, by 20 votes out of 44 cast—Messrs. Sinclair, of the Sixth, and Dr. Edwards, of the Twenty-second Ward, not voting. Alderman Gelbert, the tactful and popular Clerk, was reelected for the sixth time on the first ballot, by a vote of 33 over his competitor, Wm. Sinclair, Commissioner from the Sixth Ward, and member of the Evening School Committee.

The election of the executive Committees on the Free Academy, Normal School, Evening Schools and Finance followed. Mr. Bergen moved to reduce the Committees from seven to five members each, which was voted down. The plan of electing the Executive Committees originated with Mr. Waterbury during Mr. Bergen's Presidency, with a view of removing the appointing power from that officer. This plan, so unusual, has always worked badly, and brickmakers and bakers often find themselves on a Law Committee.

The President elect has proved himself during the first year a faithful and industrious officer, and was reelected by the votes of men of all parties, many of the most influential members of all shades of opinion casting their ballots for him.

In the reelection of Mr. Gilbert, the public have a guaranty of an intelligent and efficient administration of the business department of our educational system, an important matter for all having business relations with the Board of Education.

Mr. Davenport takes Mr. Wilson's place as Chairman of the Normal School Committee.

The Ice Crop.

The cold weather of the past few weeks encourages the hope that ice will be no less plenty and cheap next season than it has been the last. The various ice companies are now busily engaged in gathering the Winter crop, which is of unusual good quality. At Rockland Lake the ice is 12 inches thick, and though covered by a coat of snow of six or seven inches, is entirely free from snow ice. About 900 men are now employed there, part of whom labor all night. The cutting began last Saturday; but further up the River, at M Highland Lake, it has been going on for two or three weeks. Cutting at Rockland Lake does not commence until the ice is 10 to 12 inches thick, as much of it is intended for shipment South.

Ice in the River.

It took just two hours, last night, to get from the foot of South Seventh-street, in Williamsburg, to the foot of Grand-street, in New-York. The Peck-slip boats ceased running on their own route early in the evening. There were some very large cakes of ice running up with the tide, still, to our weak vision, it seemed that the pilots smoked their cigars a little more leisurely, while their boats lay in the slips, than even the largest cakes warranted. While the tide was on the ebb, during all the afternoon, navigation was little impeded.

The Mathews and Ferris Difficulty—Communication from John Mathews.

The desperate fight that took place the other morning in Broadway, and which resulted so disastrously to Thomas H. Ferris, proprietor of the Essex House, in Grand-street, both his eyes being badly "gouged," will, it is feared, lead to much difficulty between the friends of Ferris and those of his antagonist, Mathews. Ferris is still confined to his residence.

It would seem by the following note that John Mathews had no hand in the "gouging" of Ferris—that act being attributable entirely to his brother Parmenas:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I observe in your paper of this date what purports to be an account of a desperate rencontre in Broadway, between the brothers Par and John Mathews of the Sixth Ward and Tom Ferris of Grand-street.

This report does me great injustice. I was not present, and know nothing of the difficulty in question, and consequently could not and did not take any act or part in it whatever.

By making this correction of your hasty statement you will be doing an act of justice to

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN MATHEWS.

☞ The Chamber of Commerce appointed a Committee of Merchants to assist in doing the courtesies to the coming Raritanians.

☞ The Commissioners of Emigration met last night, and spent most of their session in listening to the report of their Castle Garden Superintendent.

☞ The Councilmen met last night, but did nothing of importance.

Board of Governors.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors on Tuesday,

Governor Fleckney presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board be directed to cause to be made a compilation of all the State laws relating to and regulating this Department, and of all the ordinances and amendments thereto, passed by the Board of Governors, providing for the government of the institutions under their control from the time of the organization until the present, and report such compilation to the Board by the second meeting in February.

Gov. Tieman wished, as an amendment, that such document be embodied by the confidential clerk. Gov. Finchway seconded. The return was ordered.

The President, in announcing the Committees for the year, adverted to the difficulty of placing nine gentlemen upon sixteen Committees. The list was as follows. Every gentleman would find himself placed upon five Committees, and three of them on six:

Almshouse—Messrs. Anderson, Moloney and Oliver.
Bellevue Hospital—Messrs. Smith, Dugro and Moloney.
City Prisons—Messrs. Anderson, Dugro and Finckney.
City Cemetery—Messrs. Smith, Tiemann and Anderson.
Colored Home—Messrs. Taylor, Moloney and Anderson.
Contracts—Messrs. Anderson, Townsend and Taylor.
Florists—Messrs. Smith, Dugro and Taylor.
Finance—Messrs. Tiemann, Taylor and Oliver.
Lunatic Asylum—Messrs. Finckney, Tiemann and Taylor.
Out-Door Poor—Messrs. Townsend, Smith and Dugro.
Penitentiary and Small-Pox Hospital—Messrs. Townsend, Finckney and Smith.
Randall's Island—Messrs. Tiemann, Oliver and Moloney.
Schools—Messrs. Tiemann, Smith and Townsend.
Store—Messrs. Moloney, Finckney and Dugro.
Repairs—Messrs. Townsend, Finckney and Moloney.
Workhouse—Messrs. Oliver, Tiemann and Anderson.

The Board then adjourned.

Special Meeting of the Board of Foremen and Engineers—Nomination of Candidates for Chief Engineer.

The Board of Foremen and Engineers of the Fire Department held a special meeting last evening, at Firemen's Hall, Mercer-street, to nominate candidates for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. All the fire companies of the City were represented at the meeting. There was a numerous and animated attendance outside of friends of the different candidates expected to be put in nomination.

Mr. Alfredd Carson, Chief Engineer, and President of the Board, called the meeting to order, but directly resigned the chair, after appointing Mr. Samuel Burnham, Jr., of Hose Co. No. 14, temporary Chairman.

Mr. D. W. Kenyale, of Engine Company No. 3, presented some resolutions fixing the time of election for Chief Engineer on Tuesday evening, Feb. 3, between the hours of 7 and 10 P. M.; the returns from each company to be duly sworn to in accordance with the rules regulating previous elections, the same to be handed to the Inspectors at such place as they may designate on the succeeding evening, between the hours of 6 and 9 P. M.

Alonzo Slote, of Hose Company No. 36, Chas. C. Hyde, of Engine Company No. 4, and Thomas F. Goodwin, of Hook and Ladder No. 15, were appointed Inspectors.

The resolutions were adopted.

The Board entered into an informal ballot for candidates for Chief Engineer, and the following was the vote declared:

Alfred Carson ..... 64 votes.
Henry H. Howard ..... 63 votes.

The result was received with demonstrations of applause outside and inside by the friends of the different candidates. The Board, immediately upon the determination of the ballot, adjourned.

General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.

The election of officers of the above Society for the ensuing year took place on Tuesday. The poll was held at the rooms of the Society, No. 472 Broadway, and was kept open from 3 to 7 P. M. The following were the officers elected:

President—Thomas Earle.
Vice-Presidents—Ira Hutchinson, George W. Farnham.
Treasurer—Richard E. Monck.
Secretary—Wm. Van Norden.
Collector—Frederick W. Williams.

Two other tickets were run, one headed by Alderman Wm. Tucker, for President, and the other by Ira Hutchinson.

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen was founded in 1792. Besides being one of the oldest Societies in the City it is one of the very best and most useful Societies of its class, in the social and beneficent influence it exerts upon young mechanics.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A FACTION FIGHT—ONE MAN SEVERELY INJURED.

A serious faction fight took place about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in the tenement house No. 263 East Thirteenth-street, which resulted in the serious injury of one of the combatants.

It appears that for some time past a hostile feeling has existed between one John Murray and his wife on the one side, and David Hogan and John Coffee, with their wives, on the other—all occupants of the tenement house aforementioned—and that on the morning in question Coffee and Hogan went to the door of Murray's room, and bursting it open, commenced a most violent assault on Murray and his wife. Murray, thus attacked in his own castle by such odds, believed it necessary to resort to extremes. Seizing an old spade that happened to be in the room, he with it dealt a powerful blow on the head of Coffee, inflicting a dangerous and perhaps fatal wound.

Officers Thorn and Quinn, of the Seventeenth Ward, hearing of the affair soon after, took Murray and Hogan into custody, and both were committed. The wives of the parties were also arrested, and held as witnesses.

Coffee still lies in his own room, in a very critical condition.

AGENT OF DOCK-THIEVES.

Seven youngsters, giving their names as Dennis McGrath, John McCann, John Powers, Jerome Mahoney, Michael Phelan, Michael Nugent, and James Riley, were brought before Justice Osborne, yesterday morning, charged with stealing two hogsheads of sugar from the foot of Peck-slip. The sugar was carried off in bags, and was found in possession of the prisoners by the Fourth Ward Police.

The parties were committed for examination.

HOT GARROTERS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 12, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The garrote robbery is not carried on by men alone, but by boys of from 12 to 15 years of age. This may not generally be known, but it is not an an uncommon occurrence that children of 12 years and less are met, in broad day, and robbed, by the garrote system. My son has twice been robbed in this way, in passing through Madison-street, near the Fourth Ward. While one boy would hold his arms behind him, another would catch him by the throat with one hand, and with the other hold his mouth, so it would be impossible to make the least noise, while the third would search his pockets. This is a growing evil. It has become so of late that I dare not intrust him with the least article of value, or even a few pennies, lest he should be half choked and robbed; and this, too, in the broad day. Yours, &c.,

S. E. G. RAWSON, No. 101 East Broadway.

Fires.

IN ATTORNEY-STREET.

At 9½ o'clock last evening, in the building Nos. 123 and 125 Attorney-street, occupied by I. M. Singer, manufacturer of sewing-machines, and by Lyons & Falls, as a machine-shop. Mr. Singer's loss amounts to about $1,000. Messrs. Lyons & Falls, owners of the building, sustained a loss of about $4,000—$2,000 on stock, and $2,000 on building.

Messrs. Lager and Bader, occupants of the adjoining building as a carpenter's shop, sustained a loss of about $100.

Neither of the parties are insured. The fire originated in the apartments of Mr. Singer.

THE ALARM FOR THE SECOND.

The alarm for the Second District, between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, was caused by a fire at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-first-street.

A Narrow Escape.

A washerwoman, named Ellen Fitzgerald, while at work at the house No. 283 Bleecker-street, had her dress set on fire by coming in contact with a hot furnace. Greatly alarmed she ran up into the hall, and from thence to the street, with her clothes in a blaze. She was met on the sidewalk by Mr. G. F. Zeigler, who, with great presence of mind tore off a portion of her dress, then snatched a shawl from the shoulders of a gentleman who happened to be passing and enveloped the burning woman in it, thereby smothering the fire and saving her from death. She was very badly injured, however.

Neither did Mr. Zeigler escape injury. Both his hands were badly burned, and his clothing was nearly destroyed.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 14.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Bock vs. Stanton.—Motion granted with $10 costs to defendant, to abide event.

Moore vs. Livingston.—Case settled.

Green vs. The Brooklyn Mechanics' Building Association.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Peck vs. Ferris.—Application for judgment. Defendant is entitled to have it set aside. Order accordingly, but without costs to plaintiff.

Woodhull vs. Woodhull.—Motion denied without costs.

Bennet vs. Pittsburg and Montreal Railroad Company.—Motion denied with $5 costs. Defendant to have liberty to apply again after plaintiffs have had an opportunity to move for an order of sale and reference as to distribution of proceeds.

Fowler vs. Woodhull et al.—The costs of the demurrer should not be given against Woodhull, but against Gillies alone. In all these respects the clerk's adjustment is right.

Wicker vs. Dresser.—Let an order of commitment issue unless defendant submit to the examination required by Judge Davie' order, on five days' notice, and pay the costs, &c., required by said order, and $10 costs of this motion, with costs of appeal, Sheriff's fees, and disbursements to referee.

Harriotts vs. Lowery et al.—Motion denied, with $5 costs to each defendant.

In re International Insurance Company.—Motion denied without costs.

Dorsey vs. Woodruff.—Motion granted, with $10 costs of action.

Cowan vs. Lansing.—Motion granted, with $10 costs of motion and costs of inquest. Judgment to stand as security, and to be placed on the Circuit calendar for Friday week.

Wheeler vs. Sumins.—Motion denied, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Scott vs. Nevins.—Motion denied without costs.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Hoagland et al. vs. Doesmus.—Motion to file supplemental answer denied, with $5 costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Ingraham.

INTERESTING TO FIREMEN.

Jas. Masterson, Foreman, &c., of Engine Company No. 33, vs. Julian Botts, Foreman, &c., of Engine Company No. 38.—Ingraham, F. J.—This action was brought by one of the fire companies of this City to recover from another company the possession of a fire-engine. On the trial the complaint was dismissed upon the ground that no such action could be maintained in the name of the fireman of one of the companies. The act of 1849, ch. 258, provides for the bringing of actions by joint stock companies having shareholders or associates, but was not sufficient to reach the present case, not being applicable to the case of a fire company. Nor do I think the act of 1851 is sufficient to enable the plaintiff to maintain this action. By that statute the provisions of the act of 1840 are extended to companies or associations composed of not less than seven persons having an interest in property, &c. The fire companies are not such associations. They do not own the engines placed in their charge, nor have they any interest therein other than as the agents of the City authorities. They hold them only as such agents, subject at all times to their control, and cannot be considered in any respect as the owners thereof.

The motion for a new trial must be denied.

Charles Boston vs. Edwin Stone—Order of reference to Thomas Boese, Esq.

George W. Gaskin vs. Wilhelmina Gaskin—Order of reference to Edward P. Cowles, Esq.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Wednesday.

Before the City Judge.

At the opening of the Court, this morning, the District Attorney withdrew the second count of the indictment charging Deming, the prisoner under trial for arson in the first degree, with an attempt to defraud the Bowery Insurance Company. The prisoner's senior counsel, Mr. James T. Brady, then commenced to sum up for the defence. He dwelt especially at this point in Mr. Higgins' testimony, that day was beginning to dawn when the fire was first discovered, as that fact changed the degree of the crime, removing it from arson in the first degree to an offence of a lower grade, and thus placing the life of the prisoner out of peril. Mr. Brady spoke for about two hours.

The reply of the District Attorney was very elaborate. It was listened to by the large and miscellaneous audience, which filled the Court-room, with close attention. Some portions of it rose to the dignity of true eloquence.

Judge Russell charged the jury, rather leaning in the prisoner's favor.

The jury retired at ten minutes to 2 o'clock. It was soon known in the Court that there was little probability of their agreeing. The Judge adjourned the Court until 10 o'clock P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

JONATHAN I. CODDINGTON'S WILL.

The will of the late Jonathan I. Coddington was on Tuesday filed in the Surrogate's Office for probate. No contestants appear against the will. The relatives of the deceased, however, object to its publication. The bequests are said to be wholly of a private character.

[Advertisement.]

To Rheumatic Sufferers.—Every rheumatic invalid who will send the names of twenty-five residents of his village or city, and a postage stamp to prepay reply, shall receive, without charge, an invaluable prescription for the certain cure of the worst forms of rheumatism and neuralgia.

Drs. H. A. Root & Co., No. 512 Broadway, authors of *The People's Medical Lighthouse*, &c.

[Advertisement.]

WINTER REDUCTION.

In conformity with the plan we have formed, we now proceed to sell our large stock of stylish

WINTER CLOTHING,

At closing-out prices.

Our stock is still large and complete in most of the desirable styles of Winter wear, including all of our popular kinds of Beaver, Cloth and Equimaux Raglans, black and colored Dress and Frock Coats, heavy and superior business Coats, all descriptions of heavy French, English and American Cassimere Pants, Velvet, Plush, Cassimere and Cashmere Vests, all kinds of Boys' Clothing, and a complete assortment of Furnishing Goods, Under-Wear, Robes de Chambre, Shirts, Lap Robes, &c., &c.

This will afford an opportunity for all who are desirous of providing a supply of Clothing, either for this or the next Winter, to do so, at 20 per cent. less than the current prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents, to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. James, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

☞ White Teeth, Perfumed Breath and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers. What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers as a dentrifice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed Fetridge & Co., New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

It is not a Dye.—"From the high recommendation from the most reliable individuals, persons in need of such an article should give Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer a trial. We are acquainted with several who have used and speak very favorably of it."—*Christian Watchman and Reflector.*

The above can be obtained of Hegeman, Clark & Co., Rushton, Coddington, Delluc & Co., Ollivet and all first-class dealers. Dépôt No. 355 Broome-street.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment, the Great External Remedy.—Rubbed on the skin it will penetrate the pores, thus reaching the seat of the most dangerous inward complaints hitherto impregnable. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Planche, or the Lively Fairies" is all the go in theatricals. Night after night Purdy's National Theatre is crowded to overflowing by the *élite* of the City and Brooklyn. It is to be repeated to-night, with the Comedy of "A Day in Paris" commencing, and Drama of "Brian Boroihme" concluding.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures.—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 128, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council.

This body continued in session from Tuesday evening 7½ o'clock to 2½ o'clock Wednesday morning. The following appointments were made, in addition to those heretofore published:

Inspector of Pavements, Eastern District—George W. Palmer.

Inspector of Wells and Pumps—Henry A. Van Anden.

Clerk of Police Court—E. C. Morehouse.

Clerk First District Court—Thos. H. Appleton.

Clerk Second District Court—J. Q. Adams.

Clerk Third District Court—Jotham E. Ferry.

Clerk Fourth District Court—James Hanford.

Clerk Fifth District Court—Henry Boice.

Assistant Captain, First District—James Brown and Geo. Latham.

Assistant Captain, Second Ward—W. H. Brown and R. W. Cratts.

Assistant Captain, Third Ward—Benj. B. McClane and C. C. Preston.

Assistant Captain, Fourth Ward—Wm. H. Stewart and Chris. Wright.

Assistant Captain, Eighth Ward—Thos. Combs.

Captain of Police, Ninth Ward—Joel Miller.

Bell-Ringers, City Hall—Joseph Montrose, Louis Du Boise, Smith U. Cox.

Bell-Ringers, Thirteenth Ward Tower—C. C. Harvey and —Reed.

Bell-Ringers, Sixteenth Ward Tower—Edward Raynor and Augustus Marinus

Pound Master, Western District—Louis Nichols.

Pound Master, Eastern District—George Sparrow.

Pound Master, Eighth Ward—W. B. Williams.

Inspector of Hacks, Western District—Horace Strang.

Inspector of Hacks, Eastern District—George Conselyea.

The Fools are Not All Dead.

A verdant somebody, from the city of Chicago, was standing on the Astor House steps, on Tuesday afternoon, picking his teeth, when he was graciously accosted and entered into conversation with a stranger, who, like himself, represented that he was a merchant visiting the City to purchase goods. The newly made aquaintance from Chicago was invited to go to a shooting match to pass away an idle afternoon, and the proposition was assented to, when the twain started for Brooklyn, through which they traversed as far as Fifth-avenue and Ninth-street near Winder & Co.'s safe factory, where a third party was met, accidentally, of course, and the stale, sound trick known as the patent safe game was successfully played upon the unsophisticated Chicago gentleman. Having been relieved of $60 and a silver watch, it began to creep through his brain that he had been duped, and of course he sought relief at the office of the Chief of Police, but before the complaint was made the villains had abundant time to depart for more congenial regions.

☞ Prof. Howard Crosby delivered an admirable lecture on the "Greek Revolution of '21," last evening, the first of a course that promises to be interesting and remunerative, at the Franklin-avenue Presbyterian Church, to be delivered on Wednesday evenings.

NEW-JERSEY.

Found Dead.

Justice Bedford, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday upon the body of an unknown man found in an unoccupied building at the corner of South Eighth and Prospect streets, on Tuesday evening. He had evidently been there several days. The body was in a sitting posture. By its side was a vial containing laudanum, and in one of his pockets another vial containing the same poison. He also had a few needles of the kind used in sewing machines in his pocket, and a part-monodie containing two cents.

Corporation Printer.

The Jersey City Common Council Tuesday night elected Mersay D. Holt, of the Jersey City *Sentinel*, Corporation Printer, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lutkes A. Pratt, former publisher of the *Sentinel*. The contest lay between Mr. Holt and Wm. B. Dunning, of the Hudson County *Courier*.

Water Commissioner.

E. W. Kingsland, elected one of the Board of Water Commissioners of Jersey City by the Common Council on Tuesday evening of last week, has declined to serve on account of other duties. Benjamin O. Egge was elected last night to fill the vacancy.

Accident.

A lad named James Veltman had one of his arms and one of his legs broken in Erie-street, Tuesday morning, by running under a milk-man's horse while riding upon a hand-sled.

The Burns Club.

The Burns Club, of Jersey City, has organized by the election of Wm. Kerr for President; A. McKay as Secretary; and John B. Rae for Treasurer.

☞ The Hudson County Courts yesterday (Thursday) were engaged upon Supreme Court issues. To-day the Circuit Court Calendar will be commenced.

MARRIED.

Belknap—Clark.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14 at the Janie-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Pastor, Rev. E. O. Putney, Mr. Benjamin B. Belknap to Miss Mary E. Clark, daughter of the late Nathaniel Clark, Esq., all of this City.

Haulenbeck—Cromelbow.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, by Rev. Abraham R. Van Nest, at the first-st. Dutch Reformed Church, Peter Haulenbeck to Miss Ellen A. Cromelbow, all of this City.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

Wentworth—Soullard.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, by Rev. I. P. Hoyt, Mr. Joseph W. Wentworth to Miss Mary E., eldest daughter of the late Capt. D. V. Soullard, all of this City.

Sensemann—Lunzer.—At Bethlehem, Penn., on Tuesday, Jan. 6, by Rev. Bishop John C. Jacobson, Rev. Edwin T. Sensemann, pastor of the Moravian Church, in this City, to Miss Sarah Lunzer, of Bethlehem, Penn.

DIED.

Burden.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, after a short illness, Jane, wife of Henry Burden, deceased, aged 42 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, 16th inst., from her son's residence, No. 128 East 19th-st.

Baley.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, Elizabeth, relict of the late William Baley, of this City, in the 81st year of her age.

☞ Her friends and those of her son, James D. Baley, and of her son-in-law, George Reiland, are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Duane-st.

Stratton.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, of consumption, Angeline P., youngest daughter of the late Alexander M. Stratton, in the 16th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 130 Greenwich av.

Scott.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 12, Mrs. Catharine H. Scott, relict of the late Patrick Scott, in the 85th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Eugene H. and Cornelius M. Sullivan, also the New-York and Sandy Hook Pilots, and the members of the Neptune Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Andrew's Church, (City Hall place,) on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The funeral services will commence at 11 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to the 11th-st. Cemetery for interment.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

Blakeley.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, Capt. John T. Blakeley, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, Thomas H. Blakeley, and sons in-law, John H. Lyons and Capt. C. Ray, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, 5th-av., near 127th st., this day, (Thursday,) 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Albany.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, of inflammation of the bowels, Gershom E., eldest son of Geo. E. and Maria Archer, aged 10 years, 5 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the M. E. Church, corner of Clinton and Pacific sts., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Clinton and Pacific sts., this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Sandford.—At Yarrow, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, Rev. Dr. Sandford, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral services to take place at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Monday, at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends are particularly invited to attend. P. S.—Ministers of M. E. Churches in New-York and Brooklyn are requested to give notice of the above from their pulpits on next Sabbath, and accept this as a personal invitation to attend the funeral.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Jan. 14.

$6,000 Indiana St. 6s	84¼	200 Erie R.R.	b60 69¾
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	89¾	350 do	s5 69¼
3,000 Miss. St. 6s	s5 86	300 do	b60 69¾
1,000 Ohio 6s, '90	s2 102	543 do	s3 69¾
13,000 Virginia 6s	b5 93	300 do	s30 69¾
1,000 N. J. Cen. RR. 6s	86¾	400 do	s30 69¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. RR. 7s	99¾	70 Hud. River R.R.	39¾
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs	90 97	210 Harlem Railroad	s5 15½
500 do	97½	100 Reading Railroad	c 88¼
1,000 C. & R. I. Bonds	93¾	300 do	b30 88½
1,000 do	93	300 do	c60 88
1,000 L. E. & W. Jas. b. 7	71	100 do	s45 88
100 C. & P. Div. Bds.	60	100 do	88
30 Park Bank	98	1200 do	s30 88
10 Ins. & Trus. Bank	186	300 Mich. Cen. RR.	c 93¼
7 Metropolitan Bank	104½	300 Mich. S. & N. I. RR.	88
20 Bank of Commerce	104	11 do	87¾
100 Cum. Coal Co.	b30 17½	19 do	88¼
100 do	s5 17½	200 do	b10 88¼
500 N. J. Zinc	63	50 do	87¾
100 N. Y. C. R.R.	b30 93¾	50 Panama Railroad	91½
100 do	s5 93¾	200 Clev. & Pitts. RR.	56¼
400 do	93	30 Cle. C. & C. RR.	s5 104
200 do	b60 93¾	9 Gal. & Chic. RR.	121½
50 do	b4 93	100 do	121½
100 do	s10 93	450 Clev. & To. R.R.	s5 77¾
100 do	s30 93	300 do	b5 77¾
300 do	s3 93	100 do	b15 77¾
24 La Cro. & Mil. R.R.	72¾	175 C. & Rock I. R.R.	s5 97
100 do	72¾	100 do	s3 97¾
100 do	b60 74	100 do	b60 97¾
50 New-Jersey R. R.	124½		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Missouri St. 6s	78	100 Reading RR.	89¼
6,000 Tn. H. & Al. 2d m.	74	100 do	89¾
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	b3 17½	300 do	b30 89
100 Canton Co.	b30 28¾	100 do	89¼
100 do	28¾	100 do	b3 89¾
200 do	b60 28¾	100 do	b60 89¾
100 Mic. So. & N.I.R.	b3 87¼	500 do	89¼
200 do	b60 88	100 do	b3 89¾
128 do	87¼	100 Gal. & Chi. RR.	121½
400 Erie Railroad	69¾	50 do	s10 121¼
100 do	s3 69¾	100 do	s30 121
200 do	s10 69¾	10 do	121¼
50 do	s60 69¾	5 Sixth-av. Railroad	96
100 do	s3 69¾	20 Hud. Riv. RR.	33¼
16 Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	97		

Wednesday, Jan. 14—P. M.

The day was a quiet one in Money affairs. The supply is moderately easy to the borrowers on call with good Stock collateral, but the rates continue dear on Mercantile paper outside of Bank, say 8@10 ₱ cent. ₱ annum on strictly private and 12@24 ₱ cent. on fair or second-choice names. Since the closing of the mail for the Boston market yesterday afternoon there has not been much done in Foreign bills. The supply continues good, and a large amount of Sterling is mentioned to be making on San Francisco account to cover not only the Gold sent direct to England but nearly half a million of Silver sent to China for English account.

There was a light business in Stocks to-day, and prices generally weak, at the early Board. In the afternoon, with the exception of Reading shares, the rates were not materially altered, although the general market closed heavy. The sales of Reading at a decline of 1@2 ₱ cent. from Tuesday were chiefly made upon the figures of the annual statement, as construed by the speculators, although the pamphlet copy of the Report, with the general balance sheet, has not yet appeared, nor is there anything in *the practical results* of the year's business to justify the perversion of the character of the statement read to the Stockholders on Monday, and published this morning. These results are: Eight ₱ cent. in cash, or $894,674 paid to the stockholders, and a reduction of $276,000 in the Bonded debt of the Company. The creation of new shares, $149,000, by conversion of part of the Bonds, is not equal to the addition, $158,971, to the permanent value and equipment of the Road. We annex in tabular form, for three years, the Capital and Funded Debt of the Company, as belonging to the

CONSTRUCTION COST AND CAPITAL AND DEBT, READING RAILROAD.

	1855. Jan. 6.	1856. Jan. 10.	1857. Jan. 12.
Construction Cost	$18,664,114	$19,004,180	$19,163,151
Funded Debt	$9,219,000	$6,824,000	$6,648,000
Common Stock	6,508 216	9,478,566*	9,626,466
Mortgages	505,800	504,900	501,950
Preferred Stock	1,551,800	1,551,800	1,551,800
Unfunded Debt	816,648	....	....
Total Debt and Stock	$18,604,458	$18,469,166	$18,327,216
Paid from Income	159,656	535,071	835,778
Total Cost, as above	$18,664,114	$19,004,180	$19,163,151

* Increasing Dividend Stock of February, 1855, $924,342. The actual Dividend issue was $925,366. The difference of $24,120, and also $149,000 converted Stock, are added to the total in 1857.

The plain story of the foregoing is, that the Company have now a property and equipment of the value of $19,163,151, while owing therefor only $18,337,879 in Capital and Funded Debt. In other words, after paying *thirty per cent.* in dividends to the Stockholders the past three years, they have applied $825,772 to the permanent value of the property. And from a Funded Debt of $9,219,000 in 1855, the sum total by conversion and liquidation is reduced in 1857 to $6,648,000. To the ledger balances, or unfunded accounts of the concern, we can refer with some degree of certainty and intelligence, on the appearance of the general balance sheet. It is in regard to these that we hear the usual Street-talk of floating debt.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $164,431; paid $174,339; and held balances, at the close, $11,666,724.

The Dividend notice of the Galena and Chicago Company appears in our advertising columns. The transfers close on 25th January, and reopen on 2d February. The earnings of the Pittsburg and Chicago Road, (late Pennsylvania and Ohio) for December, were $129,946, against $95,182 last season.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of December, 1856, were $542,017
Against the earnings in December, 1855 .. 581,800
Showing a decrease of $39,783

Markets by Telegraph.

New Orleans, Monday, Jan. 12.

Cotton has advanced ⅛c. Sales to-day, 3,000 bales. The quotations are 12¼c.@12¾c. for Middling. The market closed firm. White Wheat sold for $1.60; Mixed Corn 75c. Other articles generally unchanged.

Charleston Tuesday, Jan. 13.

Sales of Cotton to-day, 400 bales. The market is depressed, but there is no quotable decline.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Wednesday—First Board.*—$1,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 63¾; $100 City 6s, 93¾; $200 do., 93¾; 300 do., new, 94¼; s2 10c City Railroad 6s, 90; $1,300 do., 90¼; $1,000 City Coupon 6s, 94¼; $1,000 Tonn. Coupon 5s, 88¼; $500 City 6s, 93¼; $1,000 do., 94; $5,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 81 ⅞; $1,300 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 63; 45 Lehigh Scrip, 30¾; 55 do., 30; 22 Pennsylvania Railroad, 48; 200 Reading Railroad, 41¼; 300 do., 41¾; 14 Harrisburg Railroad, 57; 260 Morris Canal, 16¾; 4 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 54; 100 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 26; 4 Mitchell Railroad, C. & W., 80¾; 4 Girard Bank, 11¼; 45 do., 11¾; 9 Bank of Pennsylvania, 106¾; 20 Cons. Bank, 39; 10 City Bank, 83; 11 Philadelphia Bank, 131¾; 98 Mechanics' Bank, 32¾; 5 Commercial Bank, 51; 6 Bank of Kentucky, 103¾.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '67, 113; Phila. 6s, 96¾@97; Phila. R. R., 30¾@31; Phil. 6s, new, 97¾@98; Penna. 6s, 93¾@94; Reading Railroad, 41@41¼; Reading Railroad Bonds, 70@80; Reading Railroad Mort. 6s, '44, 87@88; Penna. Railroad, 47¾@48; Morris Canal, 15¾@16; Schuylkill Navigation, 6s, '96, 67¾@68; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 16@17; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 26@26¼; Williamsport and Elmira R. R., 3d mort., 70¾@71; Williamsport and Elmira R. R., 1st mort., 92¾@93; Long Island, 13¼@13¾; Virginia 6s, '66, 93¾; Girard Bank, 11¼@11¾; Lehigh Nav., 16@16¼; Union Canal, 12¾@12¾; New-Creek, 2¾@3; Catawissa Railroad, 13¼@15¾.

MISCELLANEOUS AL